"Worse than death," they added, "if she's gone to

LXXVIII.

And asked him if he wouldn's wed Minerva.

Thereat the gentleman so wise and burly,

Then on love he gave an exegesis,

(Which, by the way, was very short and curly,

Although his head was getting rather bare,

And looked somewhat like apples red and knurly,

LXXIX.

Which the mamma so suddenly had planned;

From offering his injured heart and hand;

The sundered pieces gladly would have mended.

The more the lover thought, the more he talked

He said, from youth, he ever had been knocked

From post to pillar, at their foolish becks;

And now, in henored life, the last had mocked

When, too, he did as much exceed that tutor,

'Julia may wed you yet," the mother cried,

The perfect consummation of our plan,

We must not, worthy sir, be now denied."

But, at that moment, in Minerva ran,

And said that no pursuer yet had met her,

But that a servant had just brought a letter.

Papa was called, (for 'twas to him addressed;)

With angry brow he stalked into the room,

Then broke the seal; 'twas dated, "Levers' Rest,

At twelve o'clock, P. M., beneath the moon.

LXXXIII.

My dear papa," it ran, "I am so blest,

In parting from you all, for now I lean

Upon the breast of my own Ernestine.

So happy, that I cannot think of gloom,

We're married, pa! Ah! can you realize

That you have now another darling child?

And Ernestine has looked on me and smiled.

LXXXIV.

Because we thought the old way was too tame.

LXXXV.

"O no! love us; love your new-married son,

You surely cannot find a cause for blame.

Forgive—and please to send us a remittance,

For now we have to live on a mere pittance.

My dearest husband is quite poor just now,

He lost his purse, and so I had to ope

On which respectably two could elope:

And so he has at last been forced to borrow,

But he begins a dancing school to-morrow.

We should be happy to receive you here

Would visit you, most gladly, in a trice;

And then, papa, if you should seem severe,

I sign myself-Yours, most affectionately.

P. S. My Ernestine sends his respects

To you and ma, and love to all the rest,

So puts your far-famed honor to the test

And tells me now what he of you expects,

He says, if you will cancel all his debts,

But, knowing you are neither cold nor stately,

LXXXVII.

And send more funds, that we shan't be distrest-

LXXXVIII.

And crushed its folds by angry stamps and kicks;

Thinks now his plebeian blood with mine to mix,

He said, "And so that low-bred, cringing clown,

He'll take the best of care of your dear daughter,

And to respect you, shall be ever taught her."

The father threw the letter quickly down,

Disgracing me and mine to all the town!"

The mother soon went off into hysterics.

The lover said, "I need no longer doubt,"

Then thus the outraged parent wrote reply:

"The wife of Ernestine Fitzbutters Skip

All personal suits shall answer with a whip;

Which she shall surely one day prove no fiction;

XCI.

While o'er her fate she mourned and wept and

And so politely bowed his presence out.

Is here informed that I in full deny

With her, forevermore, relationship;

And such a claim I'll publish as a lie;

She shall be henceforth disinherited.

And for that she has thus seen fit to wed.

A father's curse shall rest upon her life,

Privation, labor, tears, torment, and strife,

Shall be rewarded for her dereliction:

Is what I give her in my benediction;

The lot of a poor, thriftless fellow's wife,

She shall remember till her dying day,

Along with this, a trifling package went,

An effort for her cast-off sister made-

All her own pocket money freely sent,

And somewhat privately it was conveyed;

And within her gift she slipped a little note-

What follows now, resembles what she wrote:

Dear sister, pardon me for writing you;

But I so wish to tell you all my heart,

The tears fall nightly on my couch like dew;

My dreams make me in consternation start,

I am so grieved that thus from home you part,

I can't divine what better way to do.

And I am sure I feel a sad presage,

Which I think quite unusual at my age.

But, Julia, whether good or ill betide,

Especially if happens aught of ill,

I trust in me you will at once confide,

If you are blest, I shall be gratified,

So, please yourself and also Mister

And if I can, I'll prove the sister still;

Skip, believe me ever-Your dear sister."

What followed this, I here decline to tell;

And hope that God your cup of joy will fill:

XCIV.

What 'tis a father's will to disobey.'

Verona, at the risk of punishment.

prayed;

In Lovers' Rest-for 'tis a paradise:

often think of all my friends so dear

My own-a slender stock I will allow,

But then our fortunes to improve we hope;

The day he took upon himself the marriage vow,

LXXXVI.

o! now a star has twinkled in the skies,

I feel so truly sweet and calm and mild:

All past resentment in my bosom dies,

And say, is it not so with you, papa?

You cannot wish our happiness to mar.

We only ran away from home in fun,

In such a trivial act as we have done,

LXXXII.

She cannot stoop to choose that foolish man;

And here the rival lover groaned and sighed;)

As a large porpoise does the least voluta!

Him to the world! - enough his soul to vex!

LXXXI.

LXXX.

Though Miss Minerva pitied and befriended,

But still quite charming, with especial care:)

And said his heart was broken all to pieces.

By one fell stroke, he had been thus ill-used,

The second offer was not quite refused,

About the perfidy of all the sex;

He thought, however, he must be excused

NO. 307.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. FOUR STANZAS.

BY WILLIAM ALBERT SUTLIFFE.

The days grow strange, the nights grow cool, The bees have left the clover The maple droppeth in the pool Its shady summer cover: All day the swallows southward flit, All night the wind sighs dreary, And through the thin veil over it The moon looks wan and weary.

The crisp leaves rustle on the path That slopeth to the meadow, The oak beside the lily-pond Drops down its naked shadow; The bared boughs at eventide On upland fells keep swaying, And doleful sounds through valleys wide At lonely hours are straying.

Three summer months to warm the heart, And then the chill frosts after-Three summer moons to dream of love-Some ninety days for laughter; And then the South doth end its reign-The north-winds clip our dreaming-The shadow droppeth once again, To end Love's empty scheming.

There is no strip of summer blue But winter clouds blow over, There is no inch of sodden turf The white snow shall not cover; No pleasant thing but has its end When sunny days are waning, No note of music for the lyre

But endlessly complaining,

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

No. 19. BLACKHEATH PARK, LONDON, October 15, 1852. My DEAR M-: An unfortunate indispo-

sition has prevented my finishing in due season the account of my little tour in Scotlandan indisposition which, though now past, has left a lingering lassitude which will, I fear, exclude all freshness and vigor from my pres-

The morning of our leaving Edinburgh, though far from brilliant, was not stormy, or chill, and we were sincerely thankful for a cessation in the pelting rain which had made "Auld Reekie," with all her modern beauties, taking a carriage, drove over to Abbotsford, some three miles. The country, though explain the sound of a misty moon. ceedingly pleasant, did not strike us as remarkably picturesque, and before we dreamed of such a thing, we were at Abbotsford, which lies low, on the banks of the Tweed, hidden from the road by a think plantation. The from the road by a thick plantation. The immortal master, planned and planted, and

The house itself is a superb, baronial-looking residence, strikingly picturesque in effect, and wonderfully in keeping with the mind and man to preach in this solemn, mighty, taste of the noble builder. It is one of the most temple, fit alone for music and prayer. natural productions of his genius. You could poetry and his glorious romance resolved into It is a curious pile—an odd, yet not inharmonious assemblage of architectural ideas, half religious, half feudal, simple yet stately the charming conceits and bold fancies of in towers and turrets, arches and windows.

gables and chimney-tops. The entrance hall at Abbotsford is not very large, but is exceedingly beautiful, and taste could see him as he tottered about his grounds, service. This time we did not enter the choir

great novelist wrote many of his works, the melody by beauty. It seemed, that could that air seemed surcharged with the living magnetism of his genius. So near he seemed, so ing take silent form, and pass into visible beauspeedy return, my mind grew bewildered and ant, religious coloring they would wear—or my heart beat hurriedly and half expectantly. could those soft splendors and rich glooms My very senses obeyed the strong illusion of fade suddenly from sight, into such mellow my excited imagination. I looked toward the door by which he used to enter. I listened, solemn arches and towering columns could disand spoke low. I dared not approach his wri- solve into sound, in billows of such sublime muting-table, and sit in his chair, for fear he sic as rolled from that grand organ, they would might surprise me when he should come in. pour themselves away. But oh! how soon passed over my heart the

very elegant apartments, commanding some swept over where I now stood, and of the war-charming views. There are several fine pictures, by foreign artists, collected by Sir Wal-when there was a silken surge of banners unpoet, taken in his early boyhood, wonderfully | these aisles. There is a handsome full-length likeness of here—how many centuries of Suns had been the last Sir Walter, and several portraits of glorified in those gorgeous windows-through present master of Abbotsford. Of all the weap-ons curious and memorable in the armory, of struck silence—the ebb and flow of melodious

gun, and the sword of Montrose. wandering about the grounds, we were obliged man aspiration toward the vastness and mato return much sooner than we would have jesty of the divine life, has endured, in almost chosen, to Melrose,

Melrose Abbey, we were disappointed to of ancient faith, a towered worship, God's find in the midst of the little town, not far from | praise in pillared stone. the railway station; but we soon forgot this unromantic circumstance, when we found ourselves wandering under its grand pillared arches.

I have been living very quietly, for the two weeks past, in one of the most pleasant subselves wandering under its grand pillared arches. It is a lofty, extensive, magnificent ruin, retain- home-life which has made my deepest happiing much of the architectural splendor, seulptural and decorative beauty, of its time of pride. | illness while here, is a poor preparation for the Glorious as it was to us, seen under a dull sky, new, strange, excitable, restless life of the Con-I could not conceive of anything more awfully | tinent. majestic, more surpassingly, religiously beautiful, than "fair Melrose," viewed "by the pale

comings, by beaming upon us in mellow, goldcomings, by beaming upon us in mellow, goldmodern taste is neither truly grand nor highly
en brightness. Dryburgh Abbey lies off the
public road, within a nobleman's park, deeply
embosomed in noble trees, among which are

modern taste is neither truly grand nor highly
modern taste is neither truly grand nor highly
modern taste is neither truly grand nor highly

And smiled as she his approbation met;
"Revive, dear child," she said unto her sister;
Then, bending low, with gushing fondness kissed her.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. | It must have been a most imposing structure | Seventh Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. | It must have been a most imposing structure es of pictures are many which it is a rare de-once, of great size and rare architectural beaulight to behold. The cartoons of Raphael are ty; but it is now a complete ruin—broken everywhere, desolated and ivy-grown—the most mournful, lonely, shadowy and solemn place I

that he should slumber there, with his loved ones beside him, in that lonely and quiet spot, where the moss and ivy creep over the mouldering wall, and the winds eigh through the dering wall, and the winds sign through the broken arches and sweep down the desolate aisles. Had he died in his most happy and glorious days, in all the vigor and splendor of his powers, I would have said—let him lie in a gorgeous mausoleum in some stately min-ster, in the heart of a great town. But he ster, in the heart of a great town. But he shrank wearily away from the world in his life from the rich primeval fountains. He goes last days; so should his grave be lonely. With his noble intellect in ruins, and the shadow of deep sorrow on his spirit, he fell asleep. So should he rest among the ruins, where the archive all the state of the shadow of deep sorrow on his spirit, he fell asleep. So should he rest among the ruins, where the archive all the state of the shadow of deep sorrow on his spirit, he fell asleep. So should he rest among the ruins, where the ancient shadows lie.

At Melrose my friend Mr. N—— was obliged At Merose my friend Mr. N— was conged to leave us, and from thence Miss N— and myself pursued our way toward London in the interesting character of "unprotected females." We spent the first night at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stopping at a very quiet, home-like hotel, where we were exceedingly comfortable. On entering the town, in the evening, I had been much struck by a brief view of a sombre old castle, which towered over the railway-built, the guard told us, in the time of William the Conqueror—and, immediately after supper, as the night was clear, I proposed to my friend a visit to an object of so much interest. The distance was trifling, and our kind landlady gave us very careful directions; yet as the streets were crooked, and not very brilliantly lighted, we were obliged to arrest several errand girls in mid career, and press them into our service, as guides, before we attained to the lonely dark square, surrounding on three sides the massive and venerable old stronghold. Under a pale, uncertain moonlight, in that shadowy spot, the effect was awfully grand. The height of the great tower seemed stupendous—certainly not less than five hundred feet.

After this bit of romance and grandeurhunting, we took a fancy to see something of the better and business part of the town. For this purpose we captured a small boy, and were by him safely piloted down swift Saturday-night tides, and amid cross-currents of hurrying people, through several handsome streets, and past innumerable tempting shops. Our ostensible object was to obtain a print of the old castle, whose black shadows yet haunt-

On the following day, as we were leaving at a very early hour, for York, we were astonished, and a little taken aback, to find that the so thoroughly dismal for the days of our visit-ation. We stopped at the Melrose station, and taking a carriage, drove over to Abbotsford, had so imposed upon us under the wan, weird

bable, almost inconceivable grandeur of this grounds are very beautiful, and have, need I edifice, this "mountain of architecture," and say, a peculiar mournful charm in all their felt glad to solace my oppressed senses within lovely lights and shades of greenery, and leafy the beautiful choir, listening to the divine muluxuriance, from the recollection that he, the sic of the organ and the chant. The other ceremonials of the service were trifling to me, found his purest, richest pleasure in adorning the discourse which followed, nothing. no patience with the man for his weak sermonizing. It seemed to me an impertinence a piece of unpardonable presumption, for any man to preach in this solemn, mighty, majestic

natural productions of his genius. You could almost fancy it in all its varied forms of and around the Minster, striving to familiarize tique beauty, quaint and strange, yet ever ourselves to its exceeding grandeur. Oh! for graceful and imposing—his light enchanting a mastery of vivid thought, for a wealth of picturing words, that I might give you, my , a noble and clear idea of the greatness, beauty, and magnificence, of this wondrous structure. But a stray bird fluttering bewildered among its gigantic columns poetry and the spirit of olden romance, revealed and richly wrought arches, were scarcely less capable of repeating the organ notes swelling there, than I of worthily painting the inner or outer glories of its architecture.

As the day was exceedingly beautiful, my fully hung with armor, antlers, weapons, and friend and I took a long walk on the old wall interesting relics from many lands. But after of the city, and an outside survey of the castle, the guide pointed to a glass case, which con- the most ancient portion of which is so feartained the suit of clothes last worn by Sir fully memorable as the scene of the self-de-Walter, I saw nothing beside in this apart- struction of thousands of besieged and persement. These brought the picture of the grand cuted Jews, in the dark days of old. After old man, worn down and broken before his visiting the beautiful ruins of St. Mary's Abtime, with wondrous vividness before me. I bey, we returned to the Minster for afternoon or sat in the shade of some favorite tree, with | but remained in the nave, wandering slowly his faithful Willie Laidlaw—the great soul- through the solemn aisles, under the glory o light in his eye dimmed with deepening mists, and his gigantic genius shrunken into a babe's the majestic pillars, and letting the full flood of bounded and bewildered capacity-I could see grand organ music and swelling anthem sweep on his worn brow the troubled struggle of over our souls, as it surged along the vaulted memory and thought, in his eyes the faint mo- roof, and rolled down the columned distances. mentary gleaming of the old inspiration—but Music, architecture, and coloring, seemed to by the sweet, mournful smile of his wan lips, I me a beautiful one-souled trinity there, so that could see, ch! nothing more, for the real tears | the sound of the first would give one blind a which rained from my eyes seemed to hide the true ideal vision of the unseen splendors around unreal picture of my fancy.

In the beautiful little study in which the over the sealed sense of the deaf, and translate strangely recent his presence, so inevitable his ty-such majestic, lofty forms, and such radi-

Nowhere is the sense of antiquity so solemnchill returning wave of recollection, of reason- ly impressive as in an old minster like this. gone, gone forever! dust, dust these twenty As I gazed around me, I thought of the royal splendor, the magnificent array of the beauti-The library, drawing and dining-rooms, are ful Phillippa's marriage procession, which once ter; but of more interest to me were the fam- der these solemn arches, and the clang of armor ily portraits. Of these, there are two of the and tramp of mailed feet resounded through I thought how generation after like those painted in his manhood and old age. generation had wondered and worshipped his sister, Mrs. Lockhart, whose son is the what countless days had the full-volumed swell all the valuable relics, I was most moved by adoration—and how, while generation after the sight of the pistols of Napoleon, Rob Roy's generation of men had been swept from the earth, kingdoms wasted, dynasties destroyed, The wet state of the grass preventing our religions overturned—this grand type of huits first sacredness and solemnity-a monument

ness in health and my sweetest consolation in

One day lately I spent with a delightful al, than "fair Melrose," viewed "by the pale nonlight."

From Melrose we drove to Dryburgh, where a structure of more than royal magnificence the sun made ample amends for all short in the time of the haughty prelate, but to

mournful, lonely, shadowy and solemn place I ever beheld. Yet is the spot lovely with a calm, still, religious loveliness. The deep silence here is not drear and awful, but reverential, prayerful; the loneliness is not sad, or oppressive; you feel that the present familiar world is only shut out—that the far, strange past may be brought near, and that the presence of Him who is "from everlasting to everlasting" may be more deeply felt.

Oh! of all places in the wide world, this surely is the one most meet for the last long rest of a poet, who in the midst of his glory had suffered and sorrowed deeply. As I stood by the simple tomb of Scott, I felt that it was well that he should slumber there, with his loved repay one for a pilgrimage; and all the old trees of the immense demesne are more regally beautiful than you can conceive. They seem conscious of their royal estate—crowned with

the glory and majesty of ages.

Bayard Taylor, the noble young poet-traveller, is now in London, but is soon to leave for a tour in Spain, and a visit to India and China.

who know, and knowing, prize his warm, manly heart and high adventurous spirit. The return of Mr. Abbott Lawrence and his family to the United States is regretted alike by their countless English friends and the Americans resident and travelling, who have received from them much kindness and courteous attention. Hearty good wishes and grateful remembrances follow them over the water. As ever, yours,

GRACE GREENWOOD.

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THE UNLOVED CHILD.

A RHYMED ROMANCE. BY MRS. ELLEN T. H. PUTNAM. PART FIRST-Continued.

XLVI. In costly elegance, within her home, A large assorted library could be found, omposed of many a valued, ponderous tome, And modern works, all finely bound;

Medallions, manuscripts, and coins from Rome, Were also in profusion scattered 'round; But as the family did not tire themselves With reading, the books staid on the shelves-Save when Verona gained an hour of leisure, Which she improved in reading volumes there; It was to her a more delightful pleasure

Than all her sisters' entertainments rare; Each chosen book became to her a treasure, By which for future life she could prepare; And thus, to all the household unbeknown, She read and thought and studied there alone. XLVIII. At thirteen she was placed beneath the tutor, Who was a trifling coxcomb, and conceited; He named her, sneeringly, "My Lady Pewter,"

Discovering the manner she was treated; To all she said, would angrily dispute her, Although his patience often she entreated; n who Tulia's forest courted With special pains Verona's faults reported.

His heart was pierced with Julia's witching eyes-For she was like most beauties, a coquette So he one day announced, 'twixt bows and sighs, That he'd give the book of some great poet To his most perfect scholar, as a prize, And hoped the others would not feel regret, If one (glancing at Julia) did receive, What he with great felicity should give.

On Julia's cheek the roses bloomed anew. The sparkles lemed within her brilliant eve: And whispered she within herself, "'Tis true I'll win that prize; he plainly means that I Shall triumph.". Minerva more ambitious grow. Verona thought, "I have no hope to try. Two other girls, who studied with the misses, Behind the tutor's back, threw at him kisses.

LI. Weeks pass away, and on the day appear A troop of friends, who there had been invited, For they had curiosity to hear How the young ladies all recited. Julia did not betray the slightest fear, And seemed unusually delighted; For she had heard new praises from the tutor. Who knew precisely what to say to suit her.

First Julia sung and played on the piano, And these she flourished off a wondrous crash on Then sweetly lisped a poem from Rousseau, Which she announced had always been her passion Meanwhile taking especial care to show Herself and dress, which was in latest fashion. And next succeeding a short intermission, Minerva read a lengthy composition.

"My pupils, now review," the tutor said. "And she who perfectly through all replies, Shall of the class be henceforth called the head. Moreover will receive the promised prize-A handsome volume, bound in gilt and red: And so we'll now commence the exercise. Friends! to excuse Verona, you will please, As she is quite inferior to these.

Verona blushed, and drooped her eyes with shame, And liquid pearls adown her bosom trickled; The girls, who thought it added to their fame, Gazed 'round the company, politely tickled; And Julia whispered, "I have thought the same; The child deserves to be severely pickled." But one, a gentleman and stranger guest, Did pitying look, and laughed not with the rest.

They soon began, (concise the tale to tell,) Each answer with the text agreeing. To their surprise, Verona answered well, And suddenly seemed quite another being. Minerva missed, her countenance fell-She wept, although the guests were seeing Anon, two other pupils failed likewise, Until but two contended for the prize.

'Twas Julia and Verona then alone, And Julia smiled, proudly defiant; But when the answering turn came next her own, She lost; the tutor coughed—and none were riant: Then next Verona won! and, on the throne, Received the works of William Cullen Bryant: I'll crown our noble Queen!" the stranger said, Then placed a laurel wreath upon her head.

LVII. 'Tis all so strange, it surely is a dream," She murmured low, and fainted in her place. The girls, as usual, then began to scream, Forgetting all their former airs of grace; While like a serpent's eyes did Julia's gleam, And angry blushes mounted to her face. But none assisted, save the stranger guest, Who laid her drooping head upon his breast.

'He's handsome as a prince," Minerva thought, Remembering her defeat with new regret; Then, masking all chagrin, she wily brought Unto Verona, her own vinagrette;

And soon Verona's eyes did slowly ope, Then met the stranger's kindly glances; While then and there was born a gleam of hope, That after wreathed the brightest fancies: so now for sentiment we have full scope, They here will recognise the work of Cupid.

Miss Landon says-"Alas! but only one!" (The next line here is not quite requisite,) And then she adds, "A snow-drop in the sun." With pleasure I shall recollect this visit," The stranger said, when the last song was done Then bowing to the company, withdrew,

That night the maiden in her chamber, kneeling Just where the silver moonbeams brightest shone Outpoured to Heaven her heart's revealing, Which angels hearing, struck a sweeter tone And on the zephyrs, through the rose-trees stealing, A whisper came that she was not alone; For souls like hers can hear celestial singing, And see, twixt earth and heaven, the angels winging.

LXII. As in her white robe there she softly prayed, One might have thought herself an angel now-Her hands upon her snow-white bosom laid, Her hair bound smoothly round her pallid brow; A blush stole o'er her face, whilere she said, "Before thee, God of Love, I meekly bow, To thank thee that one gleam of joy has past Athwart my life, and lightened it at last.

Thou know'st a darkened lot has e'er been mine; Alone! O God! with none to love but thee; With those who love me not, I'm doom'd to pine In thy compassion, wilt thou pity me? cling to thee for life, e'en as the vine Lives and soars upward on the parent tree; Thou art my tree, my rock, my stronghold tower; Save me, a sinner, by thy mighty power!"

LXIV. That simple, child-heart prayer like incense rose To God, before the everlasting throne; In his remembrance did he seal her woes; Gave her a name within a pure, white stone,* Which, saving the receiver, no man knows; And henceforth was she numbered with his own Then was her youthful life's most holy chrism, With tears and fire embalmed in a baptism.

God of the Universe! thou who hast reapt Unto thyself the souls of all the dead; Thou who, when earth in darkened chaos slept O'er all its face, thy glorious beauty spread-Blessed forevermore! our praise accept, That thou the hapless maiden comforted, And listened to her saddened spirit's call, Who seest emperors and sparrows fall!

LXVI. We bless thee, that when hearts with ills are torn, Prostrate 'neath some heavy cross are bleeding; When hearts for the twin heart bereaved do mourn, 'Mid a cold, hurrying world, unheeding; When pilgrims with long years of care are worn-That there is One, who, for us interceding, Bringeth a balm from out the heart of Heaven, Which heals the grievous wounds by chastening riven

LXVII. Who is the Lord?" the skeptic reasoner saith; "All things are God, and God liveth in all; No being holds the tenure of my breath; O'er my free spirit, I confess no thrall. But such, when chained in the embrace of Death, Oft on the same God for light will call-One ray of heavenly light, but to illume The silent chambers of the darkened tomb.

What is his word?" another proudly cries; "Not Scripture, but my own all-searching thought, Which writeth truth that in my reason lies On all, by holy intuition taught; And Phoenix-like, my ashes shall uprise To a new life, by fire immortal caught." But I'll not undertake to cite the whole, Or part indeed, of such a rigmarole.

'A wheel within a wheel," their disquisitions Concerning life and immortality; The Fates deliver us from such logicians, Whose creed is "tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee." But I will ask such metaphysicians To forgive the undevont hyperbole: Though I presume it's not of consequence Enough to cause in them the least offence.

LXX. For they who once have gained the unseen heights Of this devout and holy human reason, Are such immaculate and lofty wights, That they are far above all others' treason-Like female champions of "woman's rights," Who are above the fashions of the season, When clothed in those becoming (?) Bloomer dresses Yet both preach loudly 'gainst the world's excesses

It is a fault shared by the multitude; At least, it is a folly seen in many, Who deem themselves particularly good-That all the mysteries of Earth, Gehenna, Heaven, and whatever else is understood-They read just as the face upon a penny; They know so much, acquired at such great pains, It is a marvel that it doesn't burst their brains.

LXXII. O rara avis!" exclaims Juvenal About the Phoenix, which is a model text To preach at such a wise man's funeral. Who thinks the world e'en as the cipher next Himself, whom he esteems the numeral-At his removal, 'twill as nought be recked; That all minds 'round him are mere minions, Transfixed in wonder at his sage opinions.

Simplicity is hallowed, and a faith That simply trusts all issues to the Power Which made a living soul by His own breath, And worships in the changes of each hour, Is that alone which bears the test of death And human life when dark misfortunes lower It was a kindred, consecrated feeling, That moved Verona, in devotion kneeling.

In that same hour, another prayer was said, Which rose no higher than a maiden's ears; The tutor, by cupidity misled, And not by Cupid, with many graceful tears, Was urging Julia himself to wed, And of papa indulge no foolish fears; To fly at once (and here he snatched a kiss) To realms of matrimonial bliss.

Now, Julia was betrothed already, Unto a gentleman of twice her age; A paragon—wealthy, fat, and steady— So very wise, he was surnamed "the sage." But Julia, who was not a little heady, Declined to be imprisoned in that cage; Tho' caught, she fluttered, and would not be holden, Although the wires were very strong and golden. TXXXI

But if my readers shall desire to know, And so it came to pass, (alack-the-day!) Hereafter I will on the story dwell, That when they looked within her usual place, And the results of good and evil show; They found the bird, unseen, had flown away, Especially shall narrate what befell Not stopping for a blessing or a grace: Our heroine, and why it happened so. Her father then did curses for her pray, And let me add, though now you fully know it, And sent three confidential friends in chase; That I'm a simple rhymer, not a poet. One took such speed, he did not dress but half, END OF PART FIRST. One the express, the third did telegraph. LXXVII.

The family blamed Verona, and they said, If she the prize had let her sister win,

That Julia would not astray been led, And so have spared a most disgraceful sin; * Revelations ii, 17.

Fer the National Era. ORTHODOXY VS. SLAVERY.

The tutor!" "Mamma" then called for wine and Victor Hugo has a beautifully significant bassage in one of his novels, in which a young Told the betrothed the shock did quite unnerve her, man is represented standing, at day-break, in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with a book in his hand. The massive structure before him, with its turrets, buttresses, and spires, blending the military with the ecclesiastical His broad breast smote, and wildly tore his hair, types—the fortress with the temple—the feufalism of the middle ages with the religion of peace, in barbaric grandeur; and marking, at the same time, the only sphere and outlet of poetic and artistic aspiration of the times in hearning and industry, all the ancient testimowhich it was erected. The young man is busy nies that can illustrate this question, and has with the contrast between the work before him examined and collated them so carefully, that in solid masonry, and that which he had been nothing further can be expected from this perusing in characters still more powerful and quarter. The results are thus summed up: enduring—the material with the immaterial— We may consider the general results of the the work with the word—the building with facts which we can collect concerning the The scar of which through all his life would stand; the book-until, kindled into enthusiasm with the grand idea of the intrinsic supremacy of mind, he cries out, "This shall destroy that!"

A friend, reporting to me a conversation which he had with some Southern gentlemen, in which an apologist of slavery declared his belief that the Bible will at last somehow overturn the system of chattel bondage, along with all the forms of oppression which have come down to us from our ancestors, suggested the parallelism and impressive correspondence of the fine scene of the novelist to which I have

Ambition and enthusiasm shall take the direction of intellectual achievement hereafter, and poetry and eloquence shall displace architecture. Thought shall not henceforth build its power and fame into fabrics of stone, but in printed words! It is a striking idea. And the Bible shall yet destroy the feudal

structure of slavery, with all its barbaric grandeur, and twice-strengthened defences! It is likely. Why not? It is the standard of civilized sentiment. Conscience gravitates toward its morals with a force proportioned to its light; and the holiest sanctions are waiting there to incite men to their highest duties. Interpretations which accommodate the code to the conduct of unworthy believers are nothing in the way of its final triumph. Men feel, nevertheless, that there is a better way, a narrower path within the way of a general obedience, and they will find it as their eyes open to the light. The Bible will yet destroy

These reflections arose as I laid down a book, entitled "The Unity of the Human Races, proved to be the doctrine of Scripture, Reason, and Science, with a Review of the Present Position and Theory of Professor Agassiz. By the Rev. Thomas Smith, D. D." The work is dedicated to the Literary Conversation Club of Charleston, S. C., "by whom the subject has been repeatedly and pleasantly discussed, with feelings the most harmonious, amid opinions the most discordant."

Now, this topic discussed so harmoniously in that Conversation Club is worthy of remark; and the hope which I have made my text takes some encouragement from the circum And through all future time we'll bless your name Professor Agassiz (along with Dr. Morton Mr. Gliddon, and some other distinguished men of science) has made himself responsible for the doctrine of a diversity of species, and a number of primal parentages, for what have been heretofore termed the varieties of men, or various races of the human family.

The battle is fought on the borders of the uestion, and the Negro race is, of course, the debatable ground. The friends of the Bible, as it is commonly The friends of the Bible, as it is common to received, are bound to maintain that Eve is the mother of all living," and that God. hath ness.

The Rev. Dr. Smith puts down in his book.

dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." In the argument of his proposition, the author of this work is carried something farther into the doctrine of fraternity and equality of the races than we might expect for pleasant and harmonious discussions by a Literary Conversation Club of South Carolina gentlemen. I will put down a few points that struck me as We'd scamper to our holes like frightened mice; unexpected in the notions of such a party.

"The specific character of man is given in that image of God in which, as it is solemnly and repeatedly declared, he was made." is as unphilosophical as it is degrading to our nature, to limit the criterion of man's species to his material constitution, in forgetfulness of his spiritual. In both, he is found to be essentially elevated in organization and endowments above all animals.

Dr. Tiedeman is quoted with unqualified approbation for the following conclusions, drawn from a laborious analysis of the comparative size of the brain and skull of the negro and European races:

"1. In regard to size, the brain of the negro is as large as that of Europeans and other nations. 2. In regard to the capacity of the cranium, the skull of the negro, in general, is not smaller than that of the European and other human races, and the opposite opinion is ill-founded, and entirely refuted by my researches 3. In the form and structure of the well-possessed spinal cord, the negro accords in every way with that of the European, and shows no difference, except that arising from the differ ent size of the body. 4. The cerebellum of the negro, in regard to its outward form, fissures and lobes, is exactly similar to that of the European. 5. The cerebrum has, for the most part, the same form as that of the European 6. The brain, in internal structure, is composed of the same substance. 7. The brain of the negro is not smaller, compared as to size, nor are their nerves thicker. 8. The analogy of the brain of the negro to that of the ourang outang is not greater than that of other races except it be in the greater symmetry of the gyri and sulci, which I very much doubt. 9. As these features of the brain indicate the de gree of intellect and faculties of the mind, we must conclude that no innate difference in the intellectual faculties can be admitted to exist between the Negro and European races. 10. The opposite conclusion is founded on the very facts which have been sufficient to secure the degradation of this race. 11. The more interior and natural the negroes are found in Africa, they are superior in character, in arts, in habits, and in manners, and possess towns, and literature to some extent. Whatever, therefore, (as Robinson says,) may be their tints, their souls are still the same."

Professor Caldwell is quoted, with the like approbation and reliance, for these sentiments Contrasting the Negro and Caucasian races he says: In both individuals, however, we find the brain, which we regard as the seat of the | graphs: moral principles, precisely alike, except that in the African it is somewhat smaller. Morality is seated neither in the skin, the nose, the lips nor the bone of the leg. Being an intellectual rather than a corporeal quality, it is believed to be the offspring of the brain, which, except in point of size, is precisely the same in the African as in the European."

This alleged parity of anatomical structure is sustained by ample quotations from half a dozen of other distinguished naturalists and they could not have. This romance deserves medical authorities.

of the former civilization of the black races of men. The necessity of this proof turns upon most vital chords in the reader's soul. the point that "it is impossible for us to conceive that God would leave any race of men to enter upon their career, under circumstances which would necessitate their barbarous degradation; and we are compelled, therefore, to believe that the first condition of mankind was ciple is that of negro emancipation in America. have been once civilized. In the development of this topic, we have the

following among other noteworthy positions: ing session, to adopt measures to rid the State region, at the foot of Mount Caucasus, upon ted by it, and which protects it and che of its free colored population! They also recommended that similar meetings be held throughout the State.

region, at the loot of Frount Caucasus, upon it by laws and institutions sanctioned by republican representatives of the people, thereby throughout the State.

remote times for their high civilization and the perfection of their manufactures."

"Aristotle and Herodotus describe the Egyp tians-to whom Homer, Lycurgus, Solon, Pythagoras, and Plato, resorted for wisdom—as having the black skin, the crooked legs, the distorted feet, and woolly hair of the negro." "The truth seems to be, that the most ancient Egyptians really did have more or less of the peculiar characteristics of the negro race. Pharaoh's daughter, the bride of Solomon, speaks very emphatically of her own blackness of complexion." To the same effect, "Dr. Pritchard has brought together, with great physical characters of the ancient Egyptians to be this: that the national configuration prevailing in the most ancient times, was nearly the negro form, with woolly hair. But that in a later age this character had become considerably modified and changed, and that a part of the population of Egypt resembled the mod-

or Hindoos. The general complexion was black, or at least a dusky hue."

Numberless other authorities are adduced, which may be summed up in the opinion of Sir William Jones, "that the remains of architecture and sculpture in India seem to prove an early connection between that country and Africa;" and in that of "Hamilton Smith, who fully adopts the opinion that the negro, or woolly-haired type of man, was the most ancient, and the original character of the in-

habitants of Asia as far north as the lower range of the Himmalaya mountains."

Our author sums up: "The unity of the human races, for which we contend earnestly, is therefore the identical origin of all mankindoriginally from Adam and Eve, and subsequently from Noah and his sons. It is in this point of view the question becomes one of fundamental importance and transcendent interest to every human being, both as it regards the life that now is, and also that which is to come. The relations of all men, of every race and form, to the same original head and representative—their equal humanity, their common participation in all the consequences of the fall and in all the benefits of redemption, and the common rights, privileges, and obligations, to which as spiritual and immortal beings all are destined— these are the great and glorious principles involved in this doctrine, and with which the truth of Scripture must stand or fall." "It is also the foundation on which is erected the claims of charity, love, and all the offices of Christian philanthropy. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' and 'honor All men.'"

That will do for a Charleston clergyman and

its Conversation Club!! It is obvious that it is the imperilled Bible, and its authority as a historical and doctrinal oracle, which stirs up this zealous championship of universal human fraternity and negro equality. The assaults of science drive the Christian commentator beyond the religious generalities of the dogma, and open up the investigation in particulars which must command their immediate moral consequences in the practical relations held by the master to the slave; for the Bible proposition is not merely that in the future world the negro may be admitted to an equal heaven, as a mutter of infinite grace, but that he holds, by a common descent from the first pair, and by partaking of the one flood of the human race, equal rights

without flinching or reservation, this language of Dr. Tiedeman: "Judging by the capacity of the crania, the brain of some of our uncivilized British ancestors was not more developed than the average sized negro's brain; and, considered even as they are now observed, Sir Charles Owen is of opinion that there is no modification of form or size in the negro's brain which could support an inference that the Ethiopian race would not profit by the same influences, favoring mental and moral improvement, which have tended to elevate the primi tively-barbarous white races."

This is manifestly a just and inevitable inference of the doctrine of the original unity of the races. If circumstances have effected the differences now existing, nothing hinders the restoration to a like unity and equality in the end; and the duty of philanthropists and Christians toward these their brethren is unequivocal and

It will be of no consequence in the argument that "Abraham held slaves;" that "Christ and his apostles passed by the system of Asiatic slavery, existing in their day, without special remark or rebuke." The principle cannot lie idle forever; it must work wherever it can, and the contrary instances and authorities of the sacred books must be disposed of, in harmony with the great leading idea of human consanguinity, about which the strife gathers to a

I do not believe, for myself, that the rights and duties of men depend upon the identity of origin of the races, but upon the intrinsic constitution of the subjects. somehow, no matter, to this question of rights and duties, how. The purposes and destiny for which He made them all, are clearly indicated by the several capacities which he has given them. Every wheel and pulley in the mechanism of life, human, animal, and vegetable, was intended to work. Whoever hinders the free play of the least spring of action in any soul, frustrates the intention of the Creator He is the enemy of God and of man, and must be converted or destroyed. It is of no consequence to me, therefore, whether Agassiz or Dr. Smith has the truth of their controversy; it is of no consequence whether the negro's brain is great or small-whether his faculties are high or low, they are his, and not mine, or any other man's; and it is sin against God and Nature to abridge their proper liberty, and hinder their possible development. Such a work of ruin must end in ruin.

But, right or wrong in the particular speculation which we have been considering, as a Bible doctrine it is likely that this Book shall vet destroy that system.

UNCLE TOM IN GERMANY.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung has a long review of Uncle Tom's Cabin, bestowing on it the highest praise. We translate a few para-

"For a long time," says the writer, "we have not read a book that has affected us so deeply, or so continuously enchained our interest; we forget the bad Yankee-English, and overlook the many inequalities of the style, in the profound truth to Nature which prevails from beginning to end. The Abolitionist party in the United States should vote the author a civic crown; for a more powerful ally than Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her romance the immense popularity it has attained in two hemispheres, in Europe as well as in America;

"There are questions of principle, before whose iron truth all the so-called 'practical' petty views which the narrowness and materialism of the age make so great parade of one of civilization." Hence the negroes must It is so great a disgrace to humanity, that among a people who call themselves Christian and civilized, and in a confederation which so ollowing among other noteworthy positions:

"The aborigines of Hindostan were a race of old Europe, there should be hundreds of thounegroes, or were in hair and features certainly sands of human beings robbed of every right analogous to them." "Herodotus speaks of of man, subject to the most brutal caprice, and The citizens of Norfolk county, Virginia, held a meeting on the 2d instant, and adopted the straight haired Ethiopians, while at the same time he instances the negro caste of the mere things and merchandise. This, we say, resolutions urging the Legislature, at its ensu- same race in the inhabitants of the Colchic is so immense a disgrace, that the State pollutions

peoples of the right to say anything whatever concerning the holiest interests of nations. So long as the North American Union numbers in its confederation, States where men are pubfrom the arms of their mothers, and wives from the hearts of their husbands, and sold into the hands of some rich planter-so long as in these States the whip is the means of governing a whole unhappy and despised brother race, so long should the 'glorious Union' refrain from all ideas of intervention, from all republican propaganda. But let us beware of too vehemently accusing the North American States. They are, after all, but the scions of our European civilization. The exploitation of man by man, the degradation of human beings into chattels, the perversion of religion to the meanest selfish ends-as, for instance, by using it to hinder the humane settlement of the slavery question—all these evils has the young Repub-lic beyond the ocean received from Europe. The Americans have simply developed them under the pressure of circumstances, and with the 'go-aheadiness' which, in every sphere, is their characteristic, into the last degree of op-pression, into absolute slavery. * * * * * "We must at last part from Mrs. Stowe and her book. We confess, that in the whole modern romance literature of Germany, England.

and France, we know of no novel to be called equal to this. In comparison with this glowing eloquence, that never fails of its purpose, this wonderful truth to nature, the largeness of these ideas, and the artistic faultlessness of the machinery in this book, George Sand, with her Spiridion and Claudie, appears to us untrue and artificial; Dickens, with his but too faithful pictures from the popular life of London, petty; Bulwer, hectic and self-conscious. It is like a sign of warning from the New World to the Old. Its circulation in America and in Europe is immense; in the popular theatres of London it has already been dramatized. In recent times, a great deal has been said about an intervention of the youthful American Republic in the affairs of Europe. In Literature, the symptoms of such an intellectual intervention are already perceptible."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

CIRCULAR-BILLS-THE WORK OF RENEWING.

We are pleased that our circular, addressed to the friends who have volunteered their services as agents for the Era in their several lo. calities, has been favorably received. Responses, accompanied by lists of new and renewed subscribers, are now daily arriving.

This week we enclose a general circular, or "Our Annual Letter," to every subscriber, so that no one may complain that we have discontinued his subscription without due notice. We hope it may be read, and-answered.

This week we enclose bills to some fifteen hundred subscribers whose terms are about ex-

DISTRICT MONEY.

We must again request our friends, when they desire to remit their subscriptions in notes issued in the District of Columbia or Alexandria, to send us only the following: Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B.

Sweeney, Cashier. Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W. Maury, President; Rich'd Smith, Cashier. Bank of Washington, Washington; William Gunton, President; Jas. Adams, Cashier. Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer.

President; C. Bestor, Cashier. Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden President; W. C. Bestor, Cashier.

PAY THE POSTAGE AT THE OFFICE OF DELIV-

Occasionally, a subscriber forwards us two dollars and fifty cents, and requests us to apearnestly to be relieved from this responsibility. We should have to open a new set of accounts were we to undertake this, and it would cause more trouble than people can imagine. Bevance; and this may be done, and can better be done, at the office where the subscriber receives his paper. Just hand the postmaster 61/2 cents for the year, and the thing is done.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year -Five copies, one year -Ten copies, one year - 15 Single copy, six months -Ten copies, six months -Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50

the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be

single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or by coalition be, in the judgment of individuals, renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

COMMUNICATIONS.

If persons writing for newspapers would take the trouble to keep copies of their communications, they would save themselves and publishers a great deal of vexation. How can an editor be expected to turn aside from his necessary business to answer the repeated calls made upon him for unpublished communications? ls it reasonable that he should be required to spend half a day in examining old papers, ransacking pigeon-holes long-forgotten, for a communication which the writer could have copied in fifteen minutes?

A correspondent the other day, sending us a communication, added, "print or burn, as you please, and oblige yours," &c. for a newspaper.

insertion in the Era before the election.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

feel indisposed to disband their organization. The success of the Compromise Democratic candidates at the late election does not satisfy us that the Compromise measures are a final settlement of the question of Slavery, and that agitation should cease. The tend to promote its growth, its power, and its following admirable Speeches can be supplied at the efficiency. prices named, and orders for them are respectfully solicited : Hon. Horace Mann's Speech on the Institution

of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages, Price, including postage, \$3 per hundred.

Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United on the subject of Slavery. They keep a watch States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price, on strangers, inspect new books, look after he-Hon. N. S. Townshend's Speech on the Present

Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the cise a general overseership over their fellow-House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight citizens. "Uncle Tom" has given these the perusal of our friends, and the public gen-

NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

is, Hale 456; Scott 1,559; Pierce 1,226,

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

We cannot understand why there should be so much complaint at the Cincinnati post office, licly sold to the highest bidder, and where, for of the delay of the Era, of missing numbers, the sake of miserable greed, children are torn &c. We have to-day the same clerks we have had for the last six years. We know that the package for Cincinnati is made up and mailed every Tuesday evening, starts from Washington city at six o'clock the next morning, (Wednesday,) and ought to reach Cincinnati time enough every week to be distributed there the following Saturday; and yet we are told that it is not delivered there till Monday. How can it take four days to go from here to Cincinnati?

We have tried, again and again, to discover the cause of this delay. All the routes have been tried, and still we are in the dark. It is too bad - it is not to be tolerated. We shall not rest till we know where the blame lies: and we hope the Cincinnati Postmaster will be kind enough to lend us his aid. The evil, if not corrected soon, will be laid before the Department, for its interposition.

Here is another case, which is but a specimen of a class:

Two years ago, John Castle, of Windsor Ashtabula county, Ohio, subscribed for the Era, but stopped it at the end of the year, because he could not get it in any decent time. A new route having been established between Cleveland and Meadville, by which he could have a mail five days in the week, he again sent for the paper, with another subscriber, with what result he shall say:

"I found soon my hopes disappointed; for by some means I have not got it, as a general thing, till from ten to fifteen days after date while the Union, published in your city, arrives in three or four days after date, to Orwell, through which my paper comes." Can the Pittsburgh Postmaster explain why

this should be? Somebody is in fault, and we shall be thankful to anybody who will enable We give these as specimens of the vexations

MR. ALLISON-COALITION-MR. SWISHER. We are informed by Mr. Hutchman, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, that Mr. Swisher. who wrote us a letter asking our views of Mr.

to which we are subjected by mail mismanage-

Allison, is anything but a friend to the Free Soil cause, and that his object was simply to obtain from us "a secret missal," to be unfairly used against the Free-Soilers. We suspected something of the kind, but

as Mr. Allison had shown himself in Congress to be true to the cause of Freedom, we could not with a good conscience refuse to say so-At the same time we did what we could to guard against any sinister use of the letter. Honesty is the best policy. Mr. Swisher

has gained nothing by his discreditable conduct. Mr. Hutchman proceeds to say:

"The Whigs of this county are a strong and imperious majority. Their policy all along has been to treat our organization with concempt, but to decimate our ranks by plying ndividuals with every art, and induce them to go for their men. Mr. White was deliberately nominated. He accepted, without hope of election, but surely with the expectation that those who had put him forward, to bear the reproach of such a position, would support We know that the editor of the does not speak officially; but still, when the Whigs went round, whispering, in confidence, to every one they hoped to wheedle—"Dr. Bailey has written to a man in this town, that Free-Soilers ought to vote for Allison," easy to see the effect on some of our number It may appear peremptory to say so, but clearpropriate the fifty cents to the payment of the White has been, there is an end to our organipostage on his paper. We must pray most zation; for no honorable man will allow the use of his name.'

That is true. We did not intend to interfere in the local arrangements of our friends in that district. It would have been sheer imsides, it is entirely unnecessary. All that the pertinence in us. Our sole object was to do law requires is, that postage be paid in ad- an act of justice to Mr. Allison, and we deeply regret that this has been abused by designing men. Nor did we intend our remarks on the policy of coalition as a rebuke to our friends cents in advance, every three months, or 26 there-for we knew nothing of their peculiar circumstances. What Mr. Hutchman states furnishes a justification for refusing coalition with the Whigs.

In regard to the general policy of coalitions, we think that, whenever it can be accomplished without a sacrifice of the fundamental principles of the contracting parties, whenever the respective candidates to be voted for are honest and competent men, and whenever there is cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 | a reasonable prospect of some substantial good, cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, then it ought to be attempted. But to prevent dissension and disorganization, the Party ought to go into the measure, formally and delibe-A club of three subscribers (one of whom rately. It should not be the act of a few; it should be done with system. If a Convention, in which the Free Democracy is fairly repreold ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club sented, after due deliberation resolve in favor of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, of it, the party should move as a unit, for its to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. action will then probably be conclusive, and it will not lose its identity. If it decide against Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or it, the party then should, as a unit, sustain the It will be seen that the price of the paper, decision; otherwise, there is an end to organigreater than that which is likely to be gained by the permanent organization of the party, let them act in accordance with their judgment. If they do not so judge, no matter how attractive to them may be the immediate object, let them stick to their organization. If any Free Democrat believed that the maintenance of the organization of his party was of more importance to the cause of Freedom than the election of Mr. Allison, then he was bound, after the decision of his associates generally against coalition, not to risk the former by voting for the latter.

We do not undertake to say whether the Free Democratic organization in Mr. Allison's district decided wisely or not, in refusing to support Mr. Allison; it is not our business. But believing, as we do, that the maintenance of such an organization is more important to We commend this example to every writer the cause of Freedom than the election of any man to Congress for two years, we should have and King: stood by the organization had we been in the THE COMMUNICATION OF A. W. TOWNSHEND district. The coalitions we suggest, are not unfortunately failed to reach us in season for of Individuals, but of Parties. The irregular support given to other parties by Free Democrats individually, tends to prevent the growth and impair the influence of their own party; Although the election is over, the Independent but the formal, deliberate coalition, on principle, Democratic Association of the District of Columbia according to some fixed system, of their party, in a certain county, district, or State, with another party, for special purposes, can have no such tendency. On the contrary, it may

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES & UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Our readers are perhaps aware that in certain States of the South there are Vigilance Committees, self-constituted, whose business it Hon. Charles Sumner's Speech on the Fugitive is to take care of the orthodoxy of the People retical papers, and in many other ways exer-House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight chizens, Once 75 cents per hundred, including post-pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including post-guardians against heresy any amount of trought.

"Mrs. Stowe has exhibited a knowledge of "Mrs. Stowe has exhibited a knowledge of the principal" cities of the South they at first attempted to interdict its circulation, but the thing would is a Northern lady by birth and residence.

that the people were perfectly unaccountable; for, while they manifested a perfect rage for rights and interests." Uncle Tom's Cabin, they would hardly look influence.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The sales of this work in Great Britain are incredible, and it seems to have given a new mpulse there to the discussion of the question of Slavery. Our pro-slavery patriots complainof this: "What right have the English to discuss or even consider the subject of Slavery? The answer is easy: It is a question of Humanity; it concerns, not one country, but all countries; not one race, but mankind; not a single right, or one class of rights, but all rights. If Slavery be a legitimate institution here, it is legitimate in Cuba, in Brazil, in India. in Africa. If it be honest and decent in the South for one man to use for his own profit, work for his own benefit, and without wages, another man, it is honest and decent to do the same thing at the North, in England, in France, in Austria, in Russia. If the principle of Despotism is right in America, it is right in Europe, right wherever the heel of Tyranny grinds Humanity in the dust. If the argument for maintaining Slavery in the United States be good, so is the argument for maintaining aristocracy, feudal privileges, unequal laws, governing and subject classes, everywhere. Amercan Slavery is linked with all Oppression, American Liberty with all Freedom. And shall we ask what right have the People of other countries to be concerned about our Slavery? The Democratic masses of Europe must be concerned, because it is upheld by the same instrumentalities and arguments which are used to enforce their degradation; and the Despots are concerned, beause every protest against Plantation Slavery is a protest against their prerog-But this volume is doing its most potent

work in this country. The coarse personal assaults of reckless Pro-Slavery partisans, their vile misrepresentations, their spiteful criticisms, their audacious denials, cannot stop the circulation or weaken the effects of this work. By falsely charging that it depreciates the whites and exalts the blacks, that it exaggerates the evils and conceals the good of the social institutions of the South, and that it is imbued with an envenomed hate against the Southern people, they hope to induce them to reject without reading it, so as to make them inaccessible to its gentle, all-powerful teachings. The effort is vain. Hundreds of copies have been eagerly bought by the citizens of this District, and they will testify to its truthfulness. Thousands of copies have been called for in the South, and it is in vain for the Press there to attempt to arrest its circulation. Those who have read it, know that its characteristic spirit is genial and Christian; that its manifest aim is to be candid and truthful; that towards the Southern people it breathes nought but goodwill; that its representations, while they must awaken sympathy for the Slaves, and hostility to the system of Slavery, are not calculated to disparage the white people of the South, to foster hostility against them, to alienate from them the sympathies of the North. The impression made by the work upon the liberal mind is, that Slavery is an incalculable evil, in which the Southern people are so involved by law, education, habit, intellect, prejudice, pride, that, while every legitimate means should be put in requisition for its removal, they are en-

We are glad that, while the pro-slavery preis busy in its work of defamation, there are presses in the South fair-minded and fearless enough to commend the book to the attention of their fellow-citizens. Read the following from the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald, one of the long-established papers of that State:

ity, though not exempt from a fearful responsi

"Uncle Tom's Cabin, by H. B. Stowe .- Good books, like good actions, best explain them-selves,' and in the work before us the 'good' is quite comprehensive enough to insure its appreciation; but we are so accustomed to ac counts of the 'horrors of slavery,' we repeated ly have before us such lacerating descriptions of floggings and burnings to death, done unde its black shadow, that it is necessary to explain that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' consists of no such dreadful details. It is at once an impartial statement of the case as regards Slavery, and a gracefully-told tale of human life and human learts, glowing with heavenly colors, and full of the force and power which nature and truth impart. The delineation of character is as simple as it is exquisite in its touches. In the haughty Southron' of New Orleans, of French and aristocratic English descent, with his generous sympathies and lavish liberality, as well as in the soul-grinding planter whose heart has reached the last stage of callosity in the exercise of irresponsible power, and no less in the serene but active and practical Quaker matron of the North, than in the languid lady of the Italian latitudes, wearied to apathy by the satiety of wealth, we can trace the varied and com bined influences of nature and circumstance. Character, whether in black, delicately discriminated by his gifted pen, the stern integrity and touching piety of the hero, 'Uncle Tom,' claim our sincere respect; the graceful and ingenious quadroons interest us immediately; the New England lady is a very ideal of respectable old maidenhood; and the natural drollery of the negro character admits a clown into the corps dramatique; while our tenderest sympathie are awakened by the trembling sensibility and angelic nature of the beautiful little Evangel ine, and in each and all we recognise real por-traits from the great gallery of Nature. There are some most life-like home scenes and conversations, and the changes and turn of the letters are managed with an ease and grace which, with the elegance of the style, give the book a charm as a merely literary and artistic performance. We shall merely premise that the tale runs in so fluent a stream that detached extracts must needs lose much of their force and beauty when read apart from the 'before

Here is another witness from Missouri-the Jefferson Inquirer, published at Jefferson City, in that State, and a warm supporter of Pierce

" Uncle Tom's Cabin .- Well, like a good

we have read the book of Mrs. Stowe, bearing the above title. "From numerous statements, newspaper paragraphs, and rumors, we supposed the book was all that fanaticism and heresy could invent and were therefore greatly prejudiced agains it. But, on reading it, we cannot refrain from saying that it is a work of more than ordinary ral worth, and is entitled to consideration We do not regard it as 'a corruption of mora sentiment,' and a gross 'libel on a portion of our people.' The authoress seems disposed to treat the subject fairly, though in some particulars the scenes are too highly colored and too strongly drawn from the imagination. The book, however, may lead its readers at a disbetter features of 'Southern life as it is,' (which, by the way, we as an individual prefer to Northern life,) yet it is a perfect mirror of several classes of people 'we have in our mind's eye,' who are not free from all 'the ills flesh is heir to.' It has been feared that the book would result in injury to the slaveholding interests of the country; but we apprehend no such thing, and hesitate not to recommend it to

many peculiarities of Southern society, which is really wonderful, when we consider that she HENRY COUNTY, IA.—The vote in this county get out in spite of them. At last, making a We hope, then, before our friends form any

perusal; and, in so speaking, we may say that

at any of the works written to counteract its which seems to think a single blast of its decla- they should be confronted, and their fictions the materials of trade, so long as substanmation enough to extinguish this work of exposed. We do this, not because we are un- tial profits may be "realized." Were its views

> "The publication in Great Britain of a fictiwriter who knows about as much of the subject as of the social system of the moon, has imparted a fresh impulse to Exeter-Hall philanthropy. The hyperbolical horrors and ridiculous Roorbacks' of 'Uncle Tom' literature, being taken for Gospel truth and sober realities by the credulous fanatics of Exeter Hall, have kindled a flame of excitement in Great Britain against American slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law."

> The cant of politics is not criticism. Had the Union editors read Uncle Tom's Cabin, the impertinent epithets of partisan warfare would for once have been forgotten.

> Several attempts have been made, by elaborate criticism, and by fictitious narrative, to lications, now on our table-one, entitled "The Southern View of Uncle Tom's Cabin," by the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger; the other, a novel, styled "The Cabin and Parlor," by J. Thornton Randolph.

The critique by the Southern Literary Messenger is fluent and plausible, but unfortunately lacks truthfulness. The author's representation of Mrs. Stowe's portraiture, when he declares that her whites are constantly depreciated and her blacks as constantly exalted—the former generally being villains, the latter apostolic maxims was, that "error of opinion angels-is all false, and the world knows it. may be safely tolerated, so long as reason is left We can tell the writer-if it be Mr. Simmes, free to combat it." The disciple has turned his as we suppose—that Southern character has back on his master, and embraced the Prinnever appeared to so much advantage under ciple of the old Alien and Sedition Laws, which his touch, as in the painting of Mrs. Stowe. is, that reason being unequal to the contest When he can point in his own writings to a George Shelby, a St. Clare, an Eva, he may latter is Force. Worse, however, than the old claim that he has done as much justice to the Federalists, he would dispense with the decent South as this Northern woman.

The Cabin and the Parlor is designed to pre- to unregulated, brute Force. sent Slavery under an attractive aspect, and by the aid of a lively fancy, without regard to it would not be better to resort to legal enactfacts, the author has approximated as near ment against this "set of knaves." He can as may be to an unattainable object. The de- easily find a pattern in the laws of Virginia and sign is certainly a daring one. Think of it- Maryland, in 1662, passed against the Quakers, People with flesh in their hearts are to be who, "contrary to the law, do daily gather totricked into the belief that a system which puts gether with their unlawful assemblies and conmen and women and children under the abso- gregations of people, teaching and publishing lute control of a master, to be used by him lies, miracles, false visions, prophecies, and docsolely for his own profit—a system which de- trine, condemning and thereby attempting to nies education, denies the civil rite of marriage, destroy religious laws, communities, and all denies the use of one's own earnings, denies the | bonds of civil society." The Quakers were the acquisition of property, denies the freedom of "knaves" of those days, or "a cursed sect of locometion, repudiates all appeal to the ordi- heretics," as they were styled by the Massanary motives to human action, and substitutes chusetts General Court. Perhaps the enactforce, with its bloody symbol, the lash, makes ments of the old Puritans would suit better our intelligent beings subjects of sale, of barter, of well-disposed cotemporary. They enacted that inheritance, authorizes and constantly leads to the Quaker should be arrested, be delivered to the most heart-rending disruption of families the constable, "be stripped naked, from the is one which God sanctions and Humanity must | middle upward, and tied to a cart's tail and delight in! Now, if there be two things more opposed to | mediately conveyed to the constable of the next

ach other in their fundamental elements than Human Nature and Slavery, our philosophy is and so from constable to constable, to any the at fault. The growth of one is the dwarfing of outermost town, and so be whipped over the the other; the full development of one is the border." This course of treatment was to be death of the other. Let a Congress of the wisest | repeated whenever he returned, until the fourth men meet, and set to work to devise some sys- time, when he was to be hung! tem which shall most effectually repress every In view of these humane examples of what noble aspiration, check every progressive tend- may be done by law, we hope our cotemporary ency, generate the profoundest ignorance, re- will recall his suggestion about Lynch Law. duce the human being nearest to the level of Let everything be done decently and in order, titled to forbearance, brotherly kindness, charthe brute, and what would they do? They after the old "Federal" or "Blue Light" patwould declare him to be property, and incapa- tern. If you are going to tie a citizen of Virble of holding property: they would place him ginia to a cart's tail, and whip him over the under the absolute control of another, so as to border, and finally hang him, for exercising his destroy all self-dependence: they would render rights as a freeman, for decency's sake do it him incapable of sustaining the civil relations of according to Law. father, husband, child: they would compel him to use his activities at the will of another, and ed by the Southside Democrat, let the Past infor the ends of another: they would deprive him of the means of education, and forbid his Hildreth, "imposing fines on all who attended instruction: they would cut him off from all opportunity of elevating his position-in one word, they would make him a SLAVE-for that spite of whippings, brandings, and cropping of one word defines the extremes of privation and ears, the banished Quakers persisted in returndegradation. It is this system which Mrs. Stowe has labored to present to us, in all its natural and especially to Boston, as to places possessed and necessary balefulness, and which J. Thorn- with the spirit of intolerance, and therefore the ton Randolph would commend to the sympathies of a Christian Republic!

We shall refer to a single passage in The Cabin and Parlor, as an illustration of the general manner in which he has executed his task. The father of Isabel, the heroine, suddenly dies: The alarming discovery is made that he is insolvent. His estates must be sold-lands, houses, slaves, all. This is law. So much, the writer admits. But, see how harmless the affair turns | merce, he and his wife, with their eight slaves,

"What must the difference be," said Dr. ing for Texas. Worthington, with startling energy, "between Isabel and her servants? To her, it is loss of slaveholding interests, endeavored to excite position, fortune, the fair hopes of life, perhaps even health; for she must inevitably break down under the unaccustomed labor and privation she will have to undergo. But to them. it is merely a change of masters.

"Yes, for the neighbors won't allow any of dignant at their seizure-she appealed to them the families to be separated."
"Of course not. We read of such things in novels, sometimes. But I have yet to see it in real life, except in rare cases, or where the slave has been guilty of some misdemeanor or crime, for which in the North he would have quired in one State could be taken from them

mournful partings and sobbing farewells."

tions truthful, as will be seen in due time.

been imprisoned, perhaps for life."

This picture is intended as a set-off against slaves should be taken from them, they would Mrs. Stowe's representation of the separation lose their all—and Mr. Lemmon cried! of families. We are to believe that, except in Such was the mournful representation of the rare cases, the planters of a neighborhood Journal of Commerce. It seemed to think that where slaves are sold, would step forward and of the ten persons concerned, only two were prevent the separation of families, by timely entitled to any consideration; and it evidently purchase. We confess our indignation at this forgot, in the excess of its tenderness for Mr. false representation. Our personal knowledge and Mrs. Lemmon, that the People of New enables us to give it a flat contradiction. York had a Constitution to maintain, and What Mrs. Randolph states as a general rule, rights to be protected. is the exception. Planters, had they even the The case was a very plain one. Mr. Lemwill, would not have the means for such inter- mon knew that Slavery cannot exist in New to its literary contents. position. The every-day advertisements of York—that slaves carried into a free State by slave-buyers, and slaves to be sold, in the news- the will of their masters, become free-that

papers of the South, prove that the separation the Constitution of the United States guards of families is a common occurrence. Here in the right of the master only to fugitive slaves. portion of 'the world and the rest of mankind,' this District, we know it to be such. There In full view of these facts, he earried his slaves are few colored families among us that have to New York; he acted upon his own responnot been thus bereaved. A dozen cases, in sibility; he knew the consequences. What which we have been called upon to interpose, right had he to defy the laws of the State, and haunt our memory. It is outrageous that any expect immunity? man who values his character for truth, should The decision of the Court has not yet been delude himself, or try to delude the world, with rendered, but of course it will be, against the the idea that the American slave trade is not claimant. Judge Payne must look to the Cona common one, or that it pays any habitual stitution of his State, and not to the "Higher regard to family relations. It will not do for Law" sympathies of a pro-slavery press. The the apologists of Slavery to provoke contro- colored persons are not escaping slaves, but versy on this point. Their more prudent pol- slaves brought by their master into a free State, icy will be to admit, as intelligent Southern whose Constitution and laws prohibit Slavery. men generally do admit, the fact, and then try Judge Payne cannot establish what the Contance to misapprehend some of the general and to extenuate the evil, as the editor of the stitution forbids. Southern Literary Messenger attempts to do- If Mr. Lemmon were ignorant of the law, by saying that ever since the day that St. Paul he is to be pitied for having invested his money

bade adieu to the little flock at Miletus, who in a "property" which is recognised as such followed him down to the ship, sorrowing most only in some of the States of this Union, and of all for the words that he spake, that they in a few semi-civilized countries. should see his face no more—there have been But it would be a still harder case were the

laws of New York violated, the sentiments of But enough. Mrs. Stowe has been furnish- her citizens outraged, and the rights of eight have been found. ed with the evidence to prove her representapersons sacrificed, to enable Mr. Lemmon to live upon the unpaid labor of his fellow-For ourselves, we have preferred to discuss beings. the question of Slavery on grounds involving

Suppose the tender sensibilities of the Jour-

permission to the bookstores to sell it, and Cabin, and make up any judgment against us ral effects socially, economically, and politi- and slaveholders allowed to carry their slaves let the matter pass; but duty to our cause, to forthwith flaming advertisements heralded its coming. One of the booksellers remarked, jections to it) that they will give it a careful called its cruelties or evil incidents, but when shipment that city would say that they will give it a careful called its cruelties or evil incidents. called its cruelties, or evil incidents; but when shipment, that city would soon become a great its advocates undertake boldly to deny the ex- mart for slaves, as well as cotton. And we istence of these incidents, or attempt insidious- suppose that this is the real desire of the Jour-Per contra, we have the Washington Union, ly to explain them away, Truth requires that nal of Commerce, which cares nothing about friendly to the Southern People-our relation- conclusive with the Court, we doubt not that ship with them is too intimate to allow this- the merchants of New York would be soon tions representation of American slavery, by a not because we undervalue their many noble favored with the prices current of men, women, traits of character, underrate their difficulties, and children in the New York market. or would defame them before the world-but Since the foregoing was written, Judge because the system which they advocate, Payne has rendered his decision, discharging

Christendom once tolerated, the North encour- the colored persons as free. The opinion was aged, and the South still clings to, we abhor given last Saturday. We shall publish it next and execrate, as we abhor and execrate every week.

LITERARY NOTICES.

law, system, or institution, which degrades, de-

THE SOUTHSIDE DEMOCRAT AND THE VIRGINIA

FREE DEMOCRACY.

our midst, preaching doctrine such as this."

Now, we submit to our cotemporary whether

whipped through the town, and thence be im-

town towards the borders of our jurisdiction.

As to the effects of the intolerance manifest-

struct us. "A new law of Massachusetts," says

Quaker meetings, or spoke at them, did but

increase the disposition to speak and hear. In

ing. They flocked indeed to Massachusetts,

more in need of their presence and preaching."

SHALL NEW YORK BE A SLAVE-MART?

Week before last, a man named Lemmon, of

Virginia, being in New York city, with eight

slaves, was brought before Judge Payne on a

writ of habeas corpus, and required to show

statement in the New York Journal of Com-

went to New York, for the purpose of embark-

That journal, with its accustomed loyalty to

sympathy for the holder of the slaves. He was

a very worthy man-he had been evidently

struggling with poverty-his wife was a gen-

tlewoman-she loved her slaves-she was in-

being torn by the cruel Abolitionists from such

a mistress—the worthy couple had never

in another-poor creatures! if these eight

bases, and fetters human nature.

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE; or, The Foster Sisters A Novel. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth

Philadelphia: A. Hart, late Carey & Hart.

The Southside Democrat, of Petersburg, Va., Our readers are so well acquainted with Mrs feels outraged that any citizen of the "Old Do- Southworth's style of writing, that it would be minion" should dream of voting for Hale and superfluous to characterize it. The book before counteract the workings of this extraordinary Julian. It published, before the election, a us is a story of much interest—a tale of pride, volume; but generally they are beneath con- brief abstract of the proceedings of the Free passion, and crime, out of the depths of which tempt. From this remark we except two pub
Democratic Convention held at Woodstock, and she brings her principal characters, a little amiably recommended a resort to Lynch Law. more easily than quite accords with our ideas "Now, we are no advocates in general," it of poetic or any other sort of justice. We fear, says, "of Judge Lynch; but we do most earnesttoo, that unreflecting readers may make unsafe ly hope that, if a single scoundrel dares to cast inferences from the denouement of the plot. his vote for this ticket in this State, the citizens The heroine contracts a secret marriage with of the community will coat him with tar and feathers, and ride him on a rail. Things have an English lord, goes with him to Europe, and come truly to a pretty pass in Virginia, that we are to have an infamous set of knaves in is discarded by him in France, not very long after their marriage. Stung to the quick, by his neglect, she returns to America, goes upon The Southside Democrat is edited by a prothe stage, and makes a brilliant debut. The fessed disciple of Thomas Jefferson, one of whose husband also returns to America, and makes love to the foster sister of his wife, and their marriage is decided upon. Meanwhile the actress wife is plotting with her Italian admirer, whom she hates, but promises to marry if he will assassinate her faithless husband. The plot fails. The murderess at heart is horrorwith error, the appropriate weapon against the stricken, and crushed by remorse; for she finds too late that while she is plotting the death of her husband, she still loves him. forms of a Law, deliberately passed, and appeal

The husband, who has almost miraculously scaped the knife of the assassin, by a most fortunate coincidence, gains at once the knowledge that his young lady-love is passionately devoted to another, and that his wife, who was poor, and whose parentage was involved in mystery, has been acknowledged as the daughter and heiress of one of the oldest and richest families in the land. With so many aids in rekindling his ardor, is it any wonder that he falls desperately in love with his dearest wife, who is only too happy that he is not dead, as she had designed. Of course, they make up, and live to a good old age, more happy and respectable than we had conceived it possible such people could be under the Old Virginia

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER; or, the Children of the Isle. By the same publisher.

This is another of Mrs. Southworth's recent productions. Few of her stories have afforded us more pleasure in their perusal. It is a simple narrative of domestic life in the South; yet embodying quite as much incident as we usually find in half a dozen novels of the same size, by writers of less fertile invention. There is no room for anything else; occasional description excepted, there is nothing in the book but incident. She does not moralize or philosophize, but leaves all that to the reader-appaently having as much as she possibly can do to manage the incidents with which her story is furnished. Notwithstanding this profusion, there is no intricacy-events succeed each other as naturally and inevitably as cause and effect, and the morale of the book is unexceptionable. These stories of domestic life in the South have Southern life that is purely original, and interwoven as it is with "the peculiar institution," it has also a painful attraction for us. By the way, we commend Mrs. Southworth's sample phase of our literature.

THE LONDON QUARTEREY REVIEW. October, 1852. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Contents.—British Birds and Stonehenge Ionian Islands; Irish Salmon; Sindh-Dry Leaves from Young Egypt; Memoirs of Doctor Chalmers; Life and Letters of Lord Langdale: Gold Discoveries; Parliamentary Prospects.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October, 1852. Published and for sale as above.

cause for their detention. According to a Contents.-The Oxford Commission; Whewell's Moral Philosophy; Plants and Botanists; Our Colonial Empire; The Philosophy of Style; The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobins; Goethe as a Man of Science; Profession of Literature; Duke of Wellington; Cotemporary Literature of England, America, Germany and France. The great reduction of postage on these publications must aid their circulation. Blackwood's now pays but 24 cents a year postage, and each of the Reviews only 12 cents. The postage per annum on all four of the Reviews and on the most eloquently, and they wept at the idea of Magazine is but 72 cent a year.

> THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. July, September, November. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. For sale as

Contents.-Imagination and Religion; Education of the Public Taste; Icarian Community; Sunday Schools; Natural Depravity and Total Depravity; Buckingham's Personal Memoirs: School and College Text Books; Notices of Recent Publications; Intelligence.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. November, 1852. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington. This number closes the fifth volume, with a circulation of more than 100,000 copies. The December number will commence the new volume, when the pictorial embellishments will be increased, and still greater variety be given

We have on hand several books which shall be noticed next week.

BACKING OUT.

Thomas Ewing, who took part as Secretary in the proceedings of the meeting at Woodstock, Virginia, which nominated a Hale and Julian electoral ticket, "having no root," has been unable to stand up against the menaces was a strong man in the affections of the disbeen unable to stand up against the menaces and remonstrances of the enemies of Free Democracy. He publishes a card, in which fluences at Washington, to give his vote for he says that he did not fully understand the Lynn Boyd, a slaveholder, for Speaker, and Democracy. He publishes a card, in which nature of the movement when he took part in it, and he wishes now to retract. Mr. Rye, President of the Free Democratic

Club of Shenandoah, has sent us a communication, animadverting in severe terms on this act of recreancy, as follows: "FREE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OFFICE,

WOODSTOCK, VA., Nov. 10, 1852.

"Vigilance is the price of Liberty, whether through the storm of conflict, or the calm of peace. For 'the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can which has had for its object the amelioration of the condition of man, seducers and traitors The Lord had his Judas, Cæsar had his

Brutus, our fathers had their Arnold, and we, as the following card will show, have our

Mr. Rye copies the card of Mr. Ewing, and

truth, to ourselves, requires this notice at our

then proceeds:

"I have heard him (Mr. Ewing) frequently advocating the policy of the Free Soil party in promiscuous assemblies; and on one occasion, I remember, there was a thrust made at nim with the scarecrow 'Abolitionist,' which he seemed to receive with some nerve and gallantry. I have noticed when in controversy, by his manners, that he sided with me. He has had the loan of my National Era frequently. I gave him the speeches of Sumner, Giddings, Mann, and Townshend, together with the platforms of the several parties, on one sheet; and he returned the platforms to me, and with his finger on the Pittsburgh platform, remarked, those were his sentiments exthe policy of the Free Soil party was.

actly; and he did know for a certainty what "After this meeting had been determined on, I invited him to attend, and named the ob "When the day arrived for that meeting, we went there in company. I showed him the esolutions, &c., which had been drawn up for the consideration of the meeting. He read them one by one, and as he read them he expressed opinions upon them. When he read that which relates to the National Era, he re-

ed it very good. When we arrived at the place of meeting, the resolutions, &c., were laid upon the table, for the inspection of all pres-"The moment he was recognised as a Freesoiler, he was congratulated, and at the same ime cautioned, in relation to the step he was about to take; that there would be, likely, an nfluence set against him; to which he answered, in the spirit of Peter, 'I am the slave of no party, but intend to go with those whom I believe to be in the right.' After the meeting was organized, the resolutions, the platform the constitution and all, were read frequently and passed separately; and he moved, and seconded, and did almost every other thing

marked that it was first-rate. When he read

that one that relates to Cass, &c., he pronounc-

that an active man in a meeting could do. "There was a resolution, with the names blank, taken to that meeting, appointing a committee to draught an address to the people of Virginia, and the blank was filled with my "The proceedings, the resolutions, the con-

stitution and platforms, were signed under his own hand, which can be seen at my house at any moment; and also, that he was elected ecretary for one year, really, not nominally.
"Eight days after this meeting, he remarked to me, that 'they' had threatened to take their children from his school, if he voted for Hale and Julian, and that he believed he would not vote; that he had not considered the matter fully. I asked him for the names of those persons who had made those threats; he refused to give them. On the same evening a

gentleman informed me that he had heard him

threatened in his presence, but refused, also, to give the name. And here is the secret of "As though we could not get along without him, he has had the impudence to tender us a recommendation. Take it back, we need none rom such a source. Our cause is a sufficient passport to the favor of the just, the wise, the ree, and the brave; and as for the opinions of others, we care nothing about them "Young man, think you that your master has forgotten the old adage—

'Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still?'

No; he is now cursing you in his heart. Look around you, and what do you hear? The most abject serviles, and even the boys in the streets, declaring that they would have suffered their arms to be taken off, before they would have yielded as you have done.

"Then, take this as a lesson; and as you ourney through life, let this be your rule of action: Speak the truth, be ever what you seem, and this will insure you the respect even

"Hunker Democrats! Were I to proclaim the fact that a man had been driven to the polls, like a slave to his work, and a gross outrage committed upon the elective franchise, it should be with Republicans and Freemen like the cry of fire in a dense populace at midnight. "Well, the deed has been done, and the

for us a peculiar charm. There is much in it, that he is ferreted out, that he may take his mean seducer lurks within your lines. See to proper position-the scorn of freemen, the adniration of tyrants, and the terror of slaves. Remember, Liberty has been wounded, your rights stricked down in this man; for they are derived from the same source, held by the of what is called in the South negro talk, to all same tenure, and lie upon the same altar. If who would form a correct idea of their peculiar one man is robbed, and bowed down by the idiom; she is a truthful exponent of that new arm of power, who is safe? Do not the wound and the insult attach to us all? Then defend the right."

"It is within the memory of this generation that in Virginia none but freeholders could exercise the right of suffrage.
"In 1830 it was extended to the heads of families, who paid into the treasury of the

State "In 1851 universal suffrage was proclaimed. The whole sovereignty was placed in the hands of the whole people. The victory was com-

The question, then, is, shall the ballot remain pure and untainted? If so, shield the poor man from those vile and improper appliances. And whilst you are examining your rights, and estimating the value of them, reember this poor man, who lies prostrate,

the dust, and be himself again." NOTICES OF THE ELECTION.

Tell him to break the chains, stamp them in

with the heel of the tyrant upon his

A friend in Lockport, Wayne county, New York, writes-

"Our friends have done nobly in this county. Hale's vote is about 1,100. If there had been as much effort put forth in every county in the State, a large vote would have been rolled up

Another writes-

"How much better off are the Whigs of the free States for having a Pro-Slavery Platform? Wonder if they are ready to engage the slaveholders to make another for them in 1856?" Don't know. Some are joined to their idols-

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1852. I have voted the last Whig ticket. I am from this time forth a Northern man in full. Free Democracy and John P. Hale is my motto hereafter. Please send me the Era by next mail. Enclosed you will find \$2.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1852.

Enclosed, &c., &c. You are doubtless aware of the election of our friend, Gerrit Smith, to Congress, by a very

large majority. This is an event which seems to give almost universal satisfaction to all parties. Men of every political stripe are speculating upon it, and I have yet to meet the first one who does not express his approval. Our Free Democratic vote in this county, on electoral ticket, is about eleven hundred; and for member of Congress we send Mr. Edwin Morgan, brother of ex-Secretary Morgan, and straight-out for Free Soil, Free Men, &c. His trict. He, too, was elected as a Free Soil Democrat, but was led away, by adverse party inthus lost his re-election. Congressional aspirants are being taught a lesson to which they will give heed by and by. Henceforth no man can get to Congress the second time, from this district who cannot refer to a clean record in the contest now waging between Freedom and

Buffalo, Nov. 8, 1852. We have done as well at the election just

past as could be expected from the state of our organization. We have probably given about 25,000 for Hale. But we have done one successful thing—elected Gerrit Smith. This will show the South that there is no man north of Mason and Dixon's line so ultra but he can be elected to Congress. Smith is one of the most powerful debaters in the United States. He is a man of most commanding presence, grace, and eloquence. He will not fail to make a powerful impression in the House. We look get out in spite of them. At last, making a "We hope, then, before our friends form any virtue of necessity, they graciously granted harsh opinions of the merits of Uncle Tom's have turned our attention specially to its gene-

wing.
"My bosom heaves with pain and pity, when views are not all held by the Free Democracy,

district. The Whigs are thoroughly used up. the Democratic ranks. and they feel it. Prominent Whigs here have said to me that henceforth they are with the Free Democracy. They regard the Whig party at an end. Let agitation be the watchword.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 8, 1852. We have made a considerable gain this fall over any of our State elections. In this city

we have nearly doubled our vote, and we shall try to double it again next spring. We are now just organizing anew for 1856, and we shall enter on the campaign with una-

Enclosed you will find \$33. I think that we must be about the first to respond to your cir-

Not quite-but not the less welcome. Ed. Era.

DELAWARE Co., PA., Oct. 8, 1852. Below, you will find the number of Free Soil votes given in this county. It is most provokingly small, after the expense and trouble of meetings, &c. There would probably have been a larger Free Soil vote in this county, but many of those who voted Free Soil in '48 now voted for one of the two old parties; and the Hunkers in some places circulated a report that the Free-Soilers had given up their candidate, and were supporting Scott or Pierce. Had we begun earlier to agitate the subject, and effected a proper organization of the Free Soil sentiment, this county would have given a good account of itself.

Never too late to do well-begin now. The State has done better than we expected, having his ability or integrity, or to occasion himself a cast over 8,000 votes for Freedom. A fair start .- Ed. Era.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Notwithstanding General Scott was alleged to have been put in nomination through the influences of Sewardism, so effective was the life and cherishes in his retirement, with those advocacy of his claims on the ground of his his opponent will represent, so far as he reprebeing a most orthodox supporter of the Com! sents anything, we may use, in truth, as expromise, that he came near securing more pressive of conditions, the language of the poet, slave States than free ones; and, as it is, the majority of the electoral votes given him are from the South. Kentucky and Tennessee give him twenty-four; Massachusetts and Vermont, eighteen. It is to be observed, too, that a ma- most entirely made up from the Democratic jority of the popular vote in each of the former ranks. States is in his favor, while in each of the lattime in doubt, so close was the contest; and town but one. In his own town, (Smithfield,) hundred votes.

On the other hand, General Pierce, who was, in the first place, the chosen nominee of the extreme Southern men, and who, it was thought and hoped by the South, would be indebted mainly to Southern votes for his election, is really under heavier obligations to the Tompkins, 1,775. free States, having received from them 159 votes, and from the slave States only 95! The result is not exactly what the Slave Power would have preferred.

The following table, we suppose, exhibits ac-

suratery the g	опеля	result	and the second	
			Pierce.	Scot
Maine			8	-
New Hamps	shire -	-	5	
Vermont	4		-	5
Massachuse		-	-	13
Connecticut		-	6	
Rhode Islan	d -	-	4	
New York	-		36	_
New Jersey		-	7	
Delaware	-	-	3	-
Pennsylvani	a -		27	
Maryland .		2	8	_
Virginia .	-	-	15	
North Caroli		-	10	-
South Caroli	na -	-	7	-
Georgia .	- 1.	0177	10	100
Florida .		-	3	
Ohio .		- 1	23	1
Indiana .	1	-	13	
Illinois .		-	11	_
Iowa			4	-
Wisconsin -	-		5	-
Michigan -	-		6	
Kentucky .		1.6		12
Missouri .		-	9	
Alabama .		-	9	
Louisiana .			6	
Tennessee -			_	12
Mississippi -			7	1
Arkansas -		-	4	
Texas -	-	6	4	-
California -	1		4	
			3 (1)	14.14.
			254	42
			~~~	2 /4

## FREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Our friends are anxious to know the amount of the Free Democratic Vote, but we shall have

oo wate paule	HULL	THE O	meini L	etur	us.	11	16 10
lowing are o	fficia	1:					
Massachus	etts			jbe .	100	29	800
New Jerse	u -			-	-		344
Pennsylva		23	-		-		860
Rhode Islo					, 14		640
Connecticu			vns not	t he			010
from) is	reno	orted t	o have	cast		3	119
N. Hampsi	rire	(200 to	wns) p	enor	ted	6	375
Ohio.		1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	- Por	2002	7	010
Cuyahoga		2,504	Geau	œn.			1 50
Belmont -	- 10	463	Morr	Sa OM			1,50
Harrison -	11.5	425	Ashta				
Greene -	- 2	511	Lake				2,47
Warren -		222	Porta				1,11
Columbiana		1,000	Trum				1,29
Medina -		1,009	Maho			-44	1,87
Knox -		600	Lorai		5		1,06
Ashland -							1,77
Union -		257	Wyai Erie		9	=	1
Jefferson -	N	343				-	27
Morgan -		220	Sumn			-	62
Clinton -	-	2000	Defiar			-	4
Fayette -	-	713	Prebl		100	44	19
-		165	Monr			tie	57
The total	vote.	DR TOI	norted	in th	1080	230	onto

eight counties, is 22,215. It is probable that some of the returns are exaggerated. Thirty or forty counties we have not yet heard from.

New York .- Some estimate the Free Democratic Vote at 30,000-we have not the data.

We have heard	only	from	the	follow	ing	Y:-
Oswego coun			-			2,108
Niagara	-		-	-		1,100
Jefferson		2	-	-	-	757
Onondaga	-		-	-	-	1,701
Wyoming		-1	to .	40.00		727
St. Lawrence	, four	town	8		4	1,500
Chautauque,	five to	owns	-,	4	101	501
Wayne					-	941
Cayuga				-	~	922
Geneseo	4	-		-	-	161
Monroe		F		W. 7 .	-	779
Orleans	-			141 3	-	615
Washington		-	-	4	4	451
Seneca -		-	-	-		200
Madison	-			*	- ]	1,700
Indiana.—Th	e ret	urns	are	very s		ttering.
Danul and			M.A.	3.5		a.

Dearborn county gives 89; Marion, 110; Wayne, 786; St. Joseph's, 174.

Wisconsin.-A large vote is reported-we can find few details. Milwaukie county gives 550; Kénasha, 579; Racine, 776; Waukesha, 1,186; Washington, seven towns, 25; Walworth, 103; Janesville, 145; Whitewater, 73. is reported, 3; Garrard, 2; Madison, 155; Bar- It says:

ren. 13. McHenry, Illinois, gives 497 for Hale; Bureau, 431; Ottawa, 21; Chicago, 593.

Maine-several towns not heard from-7,924. The vote will reach probably 8,000.

Vermont.-The Green Mountain Freeman says the Presidential vote falls short of the State election vote; but that, while the Free Soil vote may be less now than at the State election, it is greater, relatively, as compared with that of the other parties. The vote of 156 towns foots up 6,267.

In Mahoning county, (O.,) there is a small decrease of the Democratic vote, and a small increase of the Free Democratic-Hale receiving in God, shall work on, and work steadily, ing 19 more votes than Van Buren in 1848. until Freedom is the birthright of every man The Mahoning Democrat says that the Free Soil ranks were kept up by accessions from the

In Wyoming, N. Y., the old Liberty Party was about 300 strong, but the Free Democratic vote is now 727 strong—showing that, after all the amalgamations and changes, the Party for Freedom has been gaining. The Wyoming Mirror says-these voters, voting as they did without solicitation, may always be relied on hereafter as true to their principles. And with such a lump of leaven in the county, and such materials to be leavened, have we not reason to expect great accessions hereafter?

Milwaukie city and county gave Charles Durkee, for Congress, 915 votes—365 more than for Hale. This shows the high estimate in which Mr. Durkee is held by his fellow-citizens; but he is defeated, nevertheless, by a coalition of the Hunker Whigs and Democrats, who share the spoils between them. The Kenasha Telegraph says:

Mr. Durkee will retire (temporarily) to private life, without in public life having done an act to weaken the confidence of his friends in single feeling of regret. He has been true, as the needle to the pole, to all the great interests of humanity; and when we contrast him, personally, retiring, with his opponent coming in, we are reminded of the setting sun giving place to the twinkling star; and when we contrast the principles he has advocated in public

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels Than Cæsar, with a Senate at his heels. The vote for Hale, in Bradford county, Pa., according to the Bradford Republican, was al-

Gerrit Smith has nearly 1,800 majority in ter it is against him. Louisiana was some his own county, (Madison,) carrying every North Carolina he loses by only two or three he has 242 votes, to 25 for Ten Eyck, W., and 24 for Hough, D.

> The Tribune says: Oswego county voted at the late election as

For President-Scott, 4,259; Pierce, 4,773; Hale, 2,091. For Governor-Hunt, 4,390; Seymour, 4,986;

For Congress—Ten Eyck, 3,484; Hough, 3,945; Gerrit Smith, 3,964.
So Gerrit Smith must have received the votes of 775 Whigs and 823 Democrats, in addition to all the Abolition and no-party vote. This, mind you, is not Mr. Smith's own county (Madison,) in which his great vote is attributed to personal popularity, but a county having very little intercourse with Madison.

#### STATE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS,

The votes for Gove	rnor i	n all	the t	ownship
but seven, are				
For Clifford (Whig)				61,22
Bishop (Dem.) -		528		38,62
Mann (Free Dem.)	-	-		\$5,880
Scattering		-	-	433
Mann gains more th	an 6,0	000 or	a Hale	's vote-

a fact which implies that several Free Democrats were unwilling that Pierce should carry The Legislature, so far as heard from, stands,

98 Whigs, 96 Coalition. Zeno Scudder lacks nine votes of an election

The selection of a Governor will now devolve on the Legislature, of which a large portion of the members are to be elected on the fourth Monday of this month. The Legislature will also have to elect a United States

The call for a Convention to alter the State Constitution has been carried by a majority of

Senator.

	0,000.				
	MASS	ACHUSET	TS-[co)	MPLETE.]	
	Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Scat.
	Suffolk	4,856	5,407	1,598	1,03
	Essex	7,850	6,647	3,899	11:
	Middlesex -	8,740	9,174	4,367	20
	Worcester -	7,367	6,089	7,295	2
	Hampshire -	3,300	1,375	1,293	
	Hampden -	3,545	3,458	757	10
	Franklin -	2,552	1,727	1,219	
	Berkshire -	3,545	2,954	818	
š	Norfolk -	3,592	3,462	2,481	16
1	Bristol	3,748	3,244	2,108	114
Ì	Plymouth -	3,077	2,126	2,462	25
Ì	Barnstable -	1,410	892	478	1
ŝ	Dukes	243	223	46	
	Nantucket -	329	189	189	
	Total	54 054	46 931	28,899	1 95
I	Scott's	plurality	20,001	50 July 1997	1,854
ı	50000	Prata conto		- 7,123	

## THINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS,

The Free Democratic State Committee have issued an address to the voters of their party, in which they say that Horace Mann has re ceived a larger vote than has ever been cast in a State election by the party: that last vear the popular majority against the Whigs short of 14,000; and that last year the Constitutional Convention was defeated, but this year it has been carried by a majority of from 5,000 to 7,000. They say-

"But the work thus far nobly carried forward remains to be completed on the fourth Monday of this month. The towns that are then to hold elections for the choice of Repre sentatives to the General Court still have it in their power to decide the result. It is for them to say who shall be Governor of Massachutts for the ensuing year, and who shall be Senator of the United States for six years, in the place of Hon. John Davis. It is for them to decide whether the law calling a Convention shall be repealed, together with the other salutary laws of the last two years. It is for them also to say whether a law shall be enacted which shall limit within reasonable bounds the workman's hours of toil. And finally, it is for them to determine whether or not Massachusetts shall fall back into the hands of a defeated and obsolete faction, which, 'as a national party exists only in history,' or whether she shall go forward in the path of rightful progress, in Democratic hands, and under the guidance of Democratic ideas."

CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Republican of 11th inst. states that the Free Democratic vote in Hartford was increased from 66 last spring of the liberal and superior principles of the to 126. This is doing well, but the Republican Kentucky.-Very imperfect returns. Logan fails to give us the vote for Hale in the State.

"Various towns have handsomely increased their vote, and done honor to the cause, while others have shamefully fallen back. Norwich, giving 85 in 1851. and 35 last spring, gives 196. Ellington gave one last year, now 28. Plymouth, New Britain, Farmington, Meriden, and some others, gain handsomely. "Suffield gave in 1851, 54 votes, last spring 49, and now 37!

## IN THE FIELD.

The State Central Committee of the Free Democracy of Ohio has issued a spirit-stirring call for a State Convention, to organize for fu-

Democrats voted for him, as an honor to their votes given for Hale are said to have been from be represented. Let the wise and good come turn to its indigenous country, where it can science and the approbation of God are better official proclamation of our purposes and prin-ciples in regard to the State and Nation, and Democratic parties. Yours, truly, follow up this action with a will, which, trustborn on American soil."

This is the kind of Conventions that the Democracy, the Whigs having increased their cause requires—State Conventions. We cannot see any reason for a National Convention. On a chair by his cottage sat blind Arthur Fell; The Free Democracy has its Platform, put up And there Alice, his grandchild, sat long on his knee, amend it. It has its candidates, too, if it please to regard Hale and Julian in the field. The papers that favor them can go to work, just as well as if a National Convention were to meet Of the father and mother, the sister and bride, to-morrow. And, as for opening the campaign, Who had long ago vanished away from his side; that can be done without such a Convention. And the face of the blind one was moistened with The Free Democratic press seem to be agreed that the organization should be Rept up, and the work prosecuted. What more is wanting? Now, for the Principles, Aims, and Reasons, From the homes on the hillside the children came of the Anti-Slavery movement! Let the People have light.

And, in the way of practical action, the thing to be attended to is, State organization. So it seems to us.

#### LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS, Nov. 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: In addition to the vast agricultural resources of Minnesota, there is an inexhaustible amount of lumber and mineral wealth, which will in the future be chiefly manufactured in the Territory, and conveyed to the most convenient and profitable market. At present, New England is the great work-shop for the nation. The raw material is taken from Louisiana, and from Wisconsin, and Iowa, and having passed through the manufactories of New England, is carried back to the great valley of the West, and sold to the original producers at prices which must pay the immense transportation, besides affording a thriving profit to the merchant and artisan. There is no necessity for this state of things, and the time is not distant whem Minnesota will be to the valley of the Mississippi what New England is to the Union. We have here a climate better than that of New England, with a New England population, New England water power, and a location, in reference to the South and West, which leaves them entirely in the distance.

The projected line of railroad from New Orleans to the Falls of St. Anthony will, when completed, bring this place within one day's (twenty-four hours) travel of St. Louis, and within two days of New Orleans. A twelve hours' journey in the other direction, by rail- And she sang her low hymn that still night on his road, will bring us to the richest mines on the shores of Lake Superior, and all this, without equalling the speed at present attained on some of the Eastern roads. What, then, is to prevent this place becoming one of extensive manufactures? Our water power is unlimited, and easy of improvement. The materials to be manufactured are near us; and the Mississippi is a great highway for transportation. Even now, the cotton and wool of the South and West could be brought here and returned to the producers at much less expense than it could be brought to and from New England; but with such a line of railroad as is contemplated, we are brought into the immediate neighborhood of the mines of Lake Superior and the plantations of the South. And who can say that the mineral of the one, and the raw material of the other, will not soon be wrought, in all the forms of art, at the Falls of St. Anthony?

The proposed route from St. Louis to this place lies, I am told, through the valley of the Des Moines and Blue Earth rivers, crossing the Minnesota river about sixty miles from its mouth, and thence to this place. There is said to be a natural grade through these valleys, the whole distance, and there is no portion of the West more fertile than the lands along the whole line. There is not, probably, a railroad in the world which passes through so rich an the world which passes through so rich an the world which passes through so rich an the unanimous agreement of the audience in the unanimous agreement of the audience in instant. D'Israeli's financial scheme proposes but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should have polled but about 70 votes; but we should h Earth rivers, which such a road would render

invaluable. The greater part of the lands along this route is now owned by the United States. What a field of enterprise is here opened for the immigrant, and one, too, that multitudes are even now commencing to improve. A line of settlements is already established along the valley of the Minnesota river, as far as the mouth of the Blue Earth; and several towns and villages of considerable magnitude are already rising into importance. All this is done before the Indians are paid for their lands, or removed from the soil. But the Governor has just returned with the money to make a payment, and remove them to their future homes. Another year, set-tlements can doubtless be made in those valleys without having Indians for neighbors. Thousands have been waiting for these very lands to be purchased and brought into market, who will be on the ground early the coming spring to make settlements.

This Territory has not so many small streams as New England, but immensely more beautiful lakes and level country. In many portions, too, there is not so much nor so great a variety of timber; but we have fine prairies and natural meadows, and sufficient wood land for all necessary purposes. And we have one kind of wood which, though small, promises to be of much value; it is the Basket-Willow. There is much said of late in agricultural and other papers about the immense profit of cultivating the osier; and it is also stated that five millions of dollars worth of it is imported from for calling into the councils of our nation a distinguished patron of this institution, Gerrit no doubt is true. Yet there is considerable of SMITH. the best variety of this article growing wild in our immediate vicinity. This might be much improved by cultivation, and readily supply the place of the imported willow. We have a was 8,000, while this year it will not fall far German here who has been familiar with the cultivation of it in his own country, and who has been busily engaged the past season in making most beautiful baskets from our native growth. He informs me that this is the best article of the kind he has ever seen; that it is tougher and stronger than the imported willow. It is not, of course, so straight and uniform in size as though it were cultivated, but this is easily remedied, and the cultivation of it will be commenced early the coming spring. It will not be at all strange if within five years the basket-willow should become an important article of export from this Territory.

J. W. N.

> KENDALLVILLE, IND., Oct. 29, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

The spirit of the times in this section is cheering to all who love "equal rights" and Freedom. At our State election, we polled a good number of votes, compared to what has ever been polled here before for "Free Soil" and "Humanity," which, if we had been told one year ago would be the case, we should have considered the idea as proceeding from the insane. We have had no Free Soil speeches to enlighten the people; nor, indeed, do we need them to convince men of good "sound sense" and honesty of their duty. It is only sense" and honesty of their duty. It is only necessary for them to read the three "Platforms," to be convinced, upon the first reading, of the liberal and are desired to the published in the National Era: Free Soil Platform to the other two.

The Era is taken by a small club in this and have great power to do good or evil, according an adjoining township, and it is doing a glori- as their characters may be, and as their disponot taken much sooner than it was. It is waking up many of the old party men who were quite influence in the choice of such rulers as they our votes, by intermixing them in elections. unversed in Free-Soilism, but are now anxious- may deem the best qualified: therefore, ly inquiring after Free Soil light, and that honestly, too. Some of them have vowed that they will never vote the old party tickets again after voting for their Presidential candidate we consider competent to guide the helm of this time. What consistency! Vote for men who are pledged to carry out principles which glory of God and the welfare of men. they don't like. Yet I am thankful for that degree of change in them, if we can bring it to bear in succeeding elections, so that we may be able to send different men to Congress from this section than we have heretofore. It seems as though the spirit which inclines men to Free are either slaveholders or the upholders of sla-dential and State elections shows a very close

up and take counsel together. Let us make find a resting-place, and perch in high places, official proclamation of our purposes and prin-

For the National Era.

BLIND ARTHUR AND LITTLE ALICE.

BY ANN PRESTON.

As the eye of his spirit looked back through the

With their gifts of June roses, and strawberries rare

For they loved the old man, with his accents so mild,

And they loved, too, to play with that bright, loving

And then Arthur would tell them of things he had

When his young arm was strong, and his eyesight

Of his struggles in youth, and enjoyments in age,

And of science and learning, spake Arthur the sage

'It is strange!" said a boy, in a tone low and kind

'Why, I thought it was sad to be aged and blind!'

"Little Henry, come closer," the old man then said

"That my hand may be laid once again on thy head!

Yes, my child, 'twould be sad to be aged and blind.

If the years and the darkness came down on the mind

But my soul has a light which thine eyes cannot see,

And it crowneth my eve with the gladness of youth

'Tis the calm of his Presence that circles me here,

When the old man had ceased, still a radiant grace

And it told that the good evermore were the strong,

And it said that the Right overcometh the Wrong.

Soon they went to their homes, and the sun sank to

And when evening was gray, and the supper was o'er, Little Alice led Arthur to walk on the shore.

O how sweetly they talked on that evening in June

By the side of the sea, 'neath the light of the moon;

In a voice that kept time with the chime of the sea.

For the National Era.

GERRIT SMITH'S ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

Action of N. Y. Central College, Nov 4, 1852.

was elected to Congress, the members of the College, and friends of the cause of humanity

near by, convened in the chapel to congratu-

late each other on the event, 7 o'clock, evening.

The main College building and the boarding-

hall were brilliantly illuminated by the students, presenting to the neighboring village and coun-

On motion of Prof. Allen, Mr. A. H. Bene-

A committee to prepare and to present to

the meeting appropriate resolutions, was chosen, consisting of President C. P. Grosvenor, Chairman, Prof. W. G. Allen, Mr. Azariah Smith,

Miss A. J. Chamberlain, Miss Sarah Thomas,

During the absence of the committee, the

ing of the long-sleeping conscience of this na-tion, and as affording one of the happiest guar-anties that the day of the slave's redemption is

drawing near; and that, ere long, our country shall be, not as she hitherto has been, a stum-

bling-block in the world's progress, but a truth-

should rejoice that she has secured the services

of one of her worthiest Representatives; and

3. Resolved, That, among the events adapt-

ed to awaken hope for our country, that (not-

withstanding her great sin of hypocritically

professing to be based on the principle of the

equal brotherhood of all mankind, while holding

in abject slavery more than three millions of her

own sons and daughters) the God of our fa-

thers will yet interpose for her salvation—the election of Gerrit Smith to membership in the

popular branch of our National Congress, is

regarded by us, and, we think, must be by all

4. Resolved, That New York Central College

5. Resolved, That woman has a right to

raise her voice in this general rejoicing for the

who will never slumber over the great and

momentous subject, universal freedom, but will

testify to the world that he is on the side of

right and humanity without restriction; and

that the ladies of Central College deeply par-

ticipate in this joy.
6. Resolved, That the election of Franklin

Pierce as President, and Wm. R. King as Vice

President of the United States, standing as

these men do, on the platform of despotic prin-

in the National Era, Frederick Douglas's Paper,

American Baptist, Anti-Slavery Standard, Free

Democrat, Commonwealth, Liberator, and other

A. H. BENEDICT, Chairman. J. Francis Cook, Secretary.

journals friendly to the cause. Adjourned.

McGrawville, Cortland co., New York.

For the National Era.

the Mahoning Church, Indiana county, Pa., on

At a meeting of the Free Democrats, held at

Whereas those elected to offices in a nation.

State in a manner that will redound to the

2. That, in our opinion, slaveholders and the

true patriots, as the most auspicious.

the world can look forward with hope.

dict was called to the chair, and J. Francis

try a beautiful and magnificent spectacle.

Cook was appointed Secretary.

and Miss Lydia A. Caldwell.

Allen and President Grovesnor.

Christianity.

On the arrival of the news that Gerrit Smith

And in life, or in death, I have nothing to fear."

From the glow of his spirit illumined his face;

And the children all sang him his favorite song,

In the river of gold that lay broad in the west

And our God keepeth young the spirit in me;

It is true I am old, and my days here are few,

But the God of my life is eternal and true:

In the morning, I sought for the beautiful Truth,

the sea.

toars.

years.

there,

child

rest

knee,

was keen;

than the applause of men. J. Y. VAN HORN, Secretary.

Correction.—The article entitled " Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Six," was credited by mistake to the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, a Whig paper, instead of the Inquirer, a Free Democratic paper.

Mr. BRYANT, of the New York Evening Post, sailed in the Arctic last Saturday for Europe. only a few months ago, and nobody proposes to As she sang him sweet songs, or gazed out towards His intention is to visit Spain, Portugal, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, and to return home next And the sound of her voice led his heart to the Past, April or May. And he thought of the loved as they looked on him

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF OSWEGO COUNTY shows a majority of 29 for Gerrit Smith better than the former report in the Era.

Indiana.—Carroll county gives Hale 29 votes; Fountain county 64.

MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO-297 votes for Hale;

Lorain county 1,778; Putnam county 62. The last is taken nearly equally from both he old parties—the Democrats losing five or six more than the Whigs.

The Hon. David Henshaw, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence at Leices ter (Mass.) yesterday.

# FAYETTE COUNTY.—Vote for Hale, 83.

#### MEXICO.

gress was opened by President Arista in a Republic. The object of the session is to provide means for putting down the insurrection. and saving the Government. The country seems to be exhausted, the people debased, all public spirit gone. Insurrection is lifting its front everywhere. The rebellion in Guadalujara threatens the most fatal consequences. Along the Rio Grande all is confusion. On the 2d inst., a portion of the National Guard stationed at Matamoros revolted, and crossed to the American side of the Rio Grande, where they raised the revolutionary standard. With American recruits, they recrossed the river on the 4th, and marched on Matamoros. They The town of Marion gave Pierce 82, Scott 154, were met by General Avalos with 1,500 Gov- and Hale 165. We did not organize until the ernment troops; after a severe battle, his forces were routed, and fled to Matamoros, where preparations were on foot for an effective resistance.

In this extremity of the Republic, Spain, France, and England, are pushing their claims for debts due them, and their vesssels of war are preparing to back their claims.

It would be tase and cowardly in those great powers to attempt force at such a crisis. Mexico, impoverished, distracted, struggling for life against a combination of hostile influences, deserves pity and forbearance from States more happily circumstanced. The Washington Union avails itself of the occasion to excite distrust of the designs of England and France, and to prepare the popular mind of this country for an aggressive policy on our part against Mexico. Magnanimous this, is it not? If we have any duty to perform in this crisis, it should be that of sympathy and protection. We should interfere, if at all, to compel the forbearance of

#### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

meeting was addressed by Messrs. B. Taft, Tilto Congress. Appleton and Walley, Whigs, are elected.

The committee came in, and reported the committee came in, and reported the committee came in, and reported the committee came in addition of the infollowing resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after some eloquent remarks by Prof. annum, and a double property tax. Phillips's Fire Annihilator Factory, London, has been ex-1. Resolved, That we rejoice in the election of tinguished by fire. Gerrit Smith, as giving evidences of the arous-

used by the Chamber of Peers, and it is be- cause. lieved will hold but four sittings. The vote on the Plebiscite will take place on the 21st and 22d, the suffrages be counted by the Legislative Corps on the 1st of December, and the proclamation of the Empire take place on the 2d of December.

ful teacher of the principles of Democracy and The Minister of Marine has ordered the re-2. Resolved, That, in the election of Gerrit turns of trade with America to be made out, Smith, the people of his district have evinced their high appreciation of all that is noble in man; the State of New York has reason to preparatory to the establishment of a transatlantic packet line. be proud of her generous citizens; the country

M. Brouchere has succeeded in re-organizing the Belgian Ministry. Bravo Murillo has assumed charge of the colonial department of the Spanish Govern-

The Sardinian Ministry had again resigned. Nafise Pacha, the Turkish ex-Minister of Finance, has been arrested upon the charge of mal-administration of the affairs of his office. The Druses of Syria, encouraged by Russia, had commenced hostilities with the Turks.
Four hundred Babis have been executed in

Persia, on suspicion of being accomplices of the Shahs, who are noted assassins. Liverpool, Nov. 3, 1852 .- Wheat has advanced 2d. and flour 3d. Corn is unchanged, with a moderate business. Coffee is unchanged. There is a large speculative demand for rice.

## EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Camden, Preble co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1852 .- I notice, in the election returns for Ohio, you put Butler county in Brinkerhoff's district, in the election of Gerrit Smith to Congress, as a man northern part of the State. Butler, you will remember, is adjoining Hamilton county. is one of the counties comprising L. D. Camppell's district—in which district the Free Dem ocrats united with the Whigs and voted for Mr. Campbell, and elected him, although the listrict was largely Democratic. Mr. Campbell repudiated the Baltimore pro-slavery reso lutions of the Platform-Mr. Vallandingham. the Old Line Democrat, fully endorsed his Platform. Fugitive Law and all.

ciples adopted by the Democratic party at Before closing, you will indulge one of your old and early friends in a few reflections touch-Baltimore, the Fugitive Slave Act included, is an event which imperatively demands a vast ing the present duty of the Free Democratic increase of Anti-Slavery labor by all friends of organization. As an humble member of that the country, from the present moment, until God shall be obeyed in the proclamation of "liberty to all the inhabitants of the land." band of moral heroes, I would exhort them to go on in organizing and spreading truth amongst the people, as though the election was On motion of Mr. Burlingame, it was voted not past. Above all, circulate the Era, and all that the proceedings of this meeting be published other papers which advocate our cause. Every Congressional district which has given Hale one thousand votes should immediately take measures to establish a Free Press. These local presses need not interfere with the circulation of the Era. We all know the value of the Era, and do not intend to do without it. I am taking two Anti-Slavery papers, (the Era and Ohio Times,) but would gladly subscribe for two copies of a Free Democratic paper, if I had an opportunity, in our Congressional district.

Above all, let us not turn aside to vote with either of the old parties, but let us bring out our own men at every election. I would much rather vote for a friend of Human Rights, for the most unimportant office, than to vote for especially those chosen to fill the higher offices, one who does not acknowledge the obligation

of the "higher law" doctrine. It was the docan adjoining township, and it is doing a glorious work, and I have only to regret that it was not taken much sooner than it was. It is waking up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were unit and has the privilege of exerting an up many of the old party men who were up to the province of the But I am growing tedious, and shall dismiss 1. Resolved, That we, as Christians, citizens | the subject at present, hoping that it will be

of these United States, will neither exert our influence nor give our vote for any other than Excuse the length of this, and believe me to be, yours for Human Freedom. CORNELIUS HOLDERMAN.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 11, 1852 .- I am not

abettors of slavery should not be elevated to offices of trust.

in the habit of occupying space in your valuable paper, but at this time will ask sufficient 3. That the candidates of the leading parties room for a word or two. First, to the Free for the offices of President and Vice President It may be a says, that in every town in the State from which in the section of the serving the sare sturns, there is an increased Free Soil to each seven that of '48.

ITEMS.

Trends:

given for the Presidential candidates as a distinet party. But, in order that it may have its Information offered for one dollar, that may be made worth locitimets influence in State metters and in legitimate influence in State matters, and in all future elections, it does seem to me, the course suggested is absolutely necessary. My health and that of my family is such that I can rarely attend a public meeting; but, for one, I am ready and anxious that, whenever the question of Human Freedom is concerned in an election, my vote shall always be cast so as to subserve it. Secondly, in regard to the many accounts which have been published of the large vote that would be polled for Hale. I have always felt that the enthusiasm of the writers, in many instances, had led them to the question of Human Freedom is concerned writers, in many instances, had led them to over-estimate their strength, as the result proves, so far as I am yet informed; and I wish o suggest whether the cause of freedom and of truth would not be better advanced by more careful statements—thus not allowing our enemies to throw into our teeth that we had exag-

iffecting the results thereby. I have written in too great haste for perspicuity; but, if you can decipher, perhaps my meaning will be understood.

Respectfully, yours, JAMES B. BROOKE. Friend Brooke must not be discouraged. Our friends promised well, and they have performed well. A naked vote of one hundred and fifty thousand for Freedom, without any adventitious aid, is encouraging. His other suggestions are entitled to consideration.—Ed. Era.

Wentworth, Lake Co., Illinois.-From what I can learn of election returns, the vote for Mr. Hale is less than we expected; this town (Warren) gave almost as many Free Soil votes as both the other parties received. Warren is the banner town in this county for Free Soil coali-On the 15th October the extra session of Contion with the Whigs, (which was unnecessary: we have a Free Soil member of Assembly speech, which discloses the perilous state of the Washburn, (Whig.) pledged to Free Soil, is said to be elected to Congress, over Thomson Camp-

> Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill., Nov. 2, 1852.— You will see, friend Bailey, that I send you a much larger list of names than ever before. The truth is doing a good work here, and the cause of justice is onward; we shall poll at least twice as many votes for Hale to-day, (you see I am writing on election day,) as we did for Van four years ago. Nothing has done so much to open the eyes of the people as the Fugitive Slave Law, or rather attempt at a law.

Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1852.-We have just received the official returns of last moment, and the Free Democrats themselves are agreeably surprised at the result. Most truly yours, J. C. GALLUP.

Washington, Mich., Nov. 4, 1852.—Result of election in this town: 333 votes polled; Pierce over Hale 14, Hale over Scott 26. In Shelby, (P. O. Utica,) Hale never received over 16 or 17 votes before; now Pierce 126; Hale 105; Scott 58. I claim that all this "mischief" is done by the National Era.

Grand Haven, Ottawa co., Michigan, Nov. 4, 1852.—Five copies of the campaign Era are taken here—the first of the kind that have been read by our citizens during an election campaign; and yet the Presidential vote stood, here: Scott, 75; Pierce, 48; Hale, 11—a result entirely unlooked for by all, as no effort of a public character has been made by his friends here, and these are the first Free Democratic votes that have ever been given in the place! Eleven votes, under such circumstances, is glorious triumph for Freedom and Right. At Muskegon, an obscure village of this lumbering country, where the benign rays of our printerfere, if at all, to compel the forbearance of foreign nations towards a sister Republic, overwhelmed by misfortunes.

| Compel the forbearance of way into the hearts of its citizens, the vote stood: For Pierce, 39; Scott, 35; John P. Hale, 15!! Verily, all the people want is informaciples have very little opportunity to find their tion as to the true principles of Free Democracy, to make them all its advocates and support-

over 100 votes, had the tickets been got in all come tax, a tax upon all incomes over £50 per | the townships. But we are determined to commence another campaign immediately, having enlisted during the war; and we hear a great rire Annihilator Factory, London, has been exinguished by fire.

France.—The Senate is to meet in the hall

many men of both the old parties saying that they have voted for the old parties the last time, and will now try to build up a better

# DOMESTIC MARKETS. [CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

BALTIM	0R	E.		
On the hoo	f -	\$2.37	a	\$3.37
Beef cattle, { Net	-	4.75	a	6.50
Gross avera	ge	2.87	a	0.00
Beet, Mess, per bbl	-	15.00	a	0.00
Butter, per 1b	-		a	0.221
Cheese, per lb	4	0.09	a	0.10
Clover seed, per bushel		5.00	a	5.25
Corn meal, per bbl	-	3.75	a	3.81
Corn, white, per bushel	*	0.70	a	0.75
Corn, yellow, per bushel		0.75	a	0.79
Corn, mixed, per bushel		0.00	a	0.00
Flour, Howard Street, -	41	4.871/	a	5.00
Hams, per lb.	M		a	0.13
Shoulders, per lb	-	.081/	a	0.083
Sides, per lb	2	0.091	a	0.093
Hogs, live		7.25	8	7.75
Lard, in bbls., per lb	-	0.12	a	0.13
Lard, in kegs, per lb	-	0.12	a	0.13
Oats, per bushel	**	0.35	a	0.37
Pork, Mess, per bbl	-	18.00	a	0.00
Pork, Prime, per bbl	-	16.00	a	0.00
Rye, per bushel	-	0.75	a	0.78
Rye flour	ge l	4.00	a	4.121/
Wheat, red, per bushel		1.07	a	1.10
Wheat, white, per bushel		1.12	a	1.17
Wool, washed, per lb		0.33	a	0.37
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	98	0.23	a	0.27
	13			

## TO MAKE MONEY.

Now is the time. Several have written me that they are olning money with my discovery. Of course, those who begin first will make the most. See my advertisement in her part of the Era. [Oct. 14] H. S. HOLT.

## THE IRVING HOUSE, NEW YORK.

This House has changed hands. The Messrs. Howards ave parted with all of their interest in the Hotel to Mesars Doolittle & Burroughs - H. Doolittle of Cincinnati, and William H. Burroughs of Philadelphia. We understand Mr. Doolittle furnishes the larger part of the capital, and that the House is to be principally under the administration of Mr. Burroughs, who is to be the active partner, and has been a well-known and very popular landlord in Philadelphia.

#### TO DRUGGISTS. The attention of Druggists is directed to the advertise-

ment of D. B. McCullough, New York, in another part of

this paper.

COPARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned we this day formed a coparture ship, under the name of WILLIAM & HENRY TAYLOR, and, as successors to Burgess, Taylor, & Co., will conduct the business already established by them, in the SUN IRON BUILDING, and hope to meet with the same success in pleasing the public which has heretofore always attended the efforts of both the undersigned.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Baltimore, November 8, 1852.—Itg

BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS. GEORGE W. METZ & SONS, 317 Market street, Phi adelphia, continue to make and have now on hand large assortment of Smiths', Foundry, Braziers', and Dentists' Bellows. They also manufacture Brushes of ever description, of a good quality.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS. D. B. McCULLOUGH, Manufacturer and Dealer in PAINTS, OILS, &c., 141 Maiden Lane, New York offers for sale on reasonable terms—

White Lead in oil, in kegs of 25 to 500 pounds.
Black Paint, Yellow Ochre, Venttian Red, in oil.
Patent Dryer, Spanish Brown, Terra de Sienna, in oil.
Umber, Chrome Imperial and Arsenical Greens, in oil.
Prusian Blue, Chrome Yellew, and Verdigris, in oil.
Varnishes of all kinds.
Linzeed Oil, boiled and raw.
Putty, Chalk, Whiting, Lampblack.
American and English Venitian Red, Chrome Red and Yellow, dry. low, dry.
India Red, Red Lead and Litharge, dry.
Stone, French and Yellow Ochre dry.
Chrome, Paris, and Brunswick Green, dry. Oct. 14-3m

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

A CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY.

FROM \$5 to \$10 a day may be made by any individual in city or country, with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail, on enclosing to me \$1, postage paid, directed to H.S. HOLT, Post Uffice Box No. 350, Rochester, New York. This is a first rate opportunity for students, clerks, invalids, or any young man or young lady out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

Oct. 14.

HONEY-BEE FEED!

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six years Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at College Hill, Ponghkeepsie. He will be happy to open a correspondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange. Apparatus securely packed and sent to any part of the United States, at rates lower than the oatalogue prices of any house in New York. Terms cash.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1852.

Feb. 5.

gerated, as other partisans do, for the sake of PIANO FORTES FROM NEW SCALES.

PIANO FORTES FROM NEW SCALES.

J. to invite attention to their stock of Rosewood Fiano Fortes, just manufactured from their new and greatly improved Scales. These instruments embrace some points of excellence entirely original, and not to be found in any others made in the United States—such, for example, as sundry material improvements in the Scales, the Globular Socketed Tubular Bars, &c., &c. They are made of the very best of materials, and by the ablest workmen to be found in the country, are warranted in all respects, and are sold on favorable terms. Second band Pianos taken in exchange.

[Second Second Se

JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER No. 33 Friend street, (up stairs,) Boston.

Jo. Solicits jobs in Carpenter's Work, such as repairing dwelling houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering any kind of fixtures. He will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give entire satisfaction to ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

AROLIAN PIANO FORTES.

\$ ALLETT, DAVIS, & CO, the long established and a celebrated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in order the better to accommodate their Southern and Western customers, have recently opened ware rooms at No. 297 Broadway, New York, where a large and full supply of their superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Æolian accompaniment, may always be found. The Æolian, by the skill at d improvement of Messrs. H. D., & Co, has been divested of the harsh seraphine tone, and the pure pipe or flute tone substituted, giving to it all the sweetness and beauty of the parior organ. Their Pianos have been too long and favorably known to need commendation—and when united to their Æolian, no sweeter music can be found. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction, or the whole of the purchase money will be returned, with cost of transportation.

GOULD & BERRY, Sole Agents, 297 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Messrs. G. & B. have the best catalegue of sheet music and musical instruction books to be found in the United States. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

AMOLIAN PLANCE HODERES.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES. T. GILBERT & Co.'s New York Ware-rooms 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., and

opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos with and without the celebrated Improved Editan, may be found—alt of which have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains. By an experience of eight years, resulting in many important improvements, the Editan has been brought to a perfection stained by no others. Nearly 2,000 Æbilane have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co.'s Pianos are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune. Prices same as at the manufactory. Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's, and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction Books, furnished at this store at wholesale.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, in rosewood and manogany cases, varying in prices from \$30 to \$150. Seaond hand Æbilan Pianos, from \$200 to \$75. Grand Pianos, from \$300 to \$75. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, from \$35 to \$50. Carhart's, \$55 to \$90. Guitars, from \$10 to \$75, &c., &c. Sept. 16—19.

THE PAVILION FAMILLY SCHOOL. HARTERDED opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

CONNECTIOUT,

Rev. I. BIRD, and J. BIRD, B. A., Principals, will retaught all the common branches of education, from the Spelling Book to the College Classics, including the Modern Languages, Music, and Drawing. The location of the school is considered particularly eligible, having all the advantages of country for retirement, and of city for city privileges. Particular attention is paid to the health and manners of the pupils, and to the cultivation of their moral and religious principles.

Lads from eight to feurteen years of age are preferred. Circulars sent where requested.

References.—Rev. Dr. Hawes, Hon T. S. Williams, S. Terry, Thomas Smith, George Beach, Esquires, Hartford; Prof. Silliman. Rev. Dr. Fitch, New Haven; Rev. W. A. Hallock, F. Howe, S. E. Morse, W. K. Stroug, Esquires, New York; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Washington city.

PATENT AGENCY. THE subscriber continues the business of Solicitor for Patents. Grateful for the liberal patronage be has en-

A Patents. Grateful for the liberal patronage be has enjoyed, and for the gratifying testimonials of satisfaction that he has received from those who have employed him, he resolves by promptness and assiduity to merit a continuation of their favors. Having been many years engaged in building and operating all kinds of machinery, and having invented some of the important improvements now generally adopted, his intimate knowledge of mechanical operations enables him to understand and to specify inventions much more resulty and accurately than lawyers, who have formerly done the business.

Models forwarded to the subscriber will be duly attended to, drawings and specifications prepared, and patents procured. Models must be marked with the inventor's name. Those writing from a distance must give the town, county, and State. All transportation of models and letter postage should be prepaid. Those who desire to have their inventions examined, can, by sending a description and roughdrawing, with a fee of five dollars, have an examination and opinion as to the patentability of the plan.

**Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852.

**References—His Excellency P. Al.en, Governor of Rhode.

References — His Excellency P. Al.en, Governor of Rhode Island; Edward Lawton, Collector of Customs, Newport, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate; Hon. Charles T. James, U. S. Senate.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will proque re-hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a patent therefor, (should it prove to be new.) will be gromptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

Office on f street, opposite the Patent Office. He has the honor of referring, by permission to Hon. H.

L. Elisworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business streams. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Lasalle, Lasalle Co., Illinois,

Will give prompt attention to all professional business intrusted to his care in the middle and northern part of the State, to the locating of land warrants, purchase and sale of real estate, examination of titles, payment of taxes, &c. Refers to Hon. Samuel Lewis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Od. William Keys, Hillsborough, Ohio; Moses Barlow, Esq. Xenia, Ohio. 3 50,000 COPIES SOLD IN EIGHT WEEKS

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FOR sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' lowest cash prices, viz: single copy, in paper, (2 vols.) \$1; cloth, lettered, \$1.50; extra git. \$2. The Trade supplied at a discount of 20 per cent, with a further discount of 5 per cent. for cash, on sales of not less than five copies.

WILLIAM HARNED.

Sublishing Access 48 Redginger street.

Publishing Agent, 48 Beekman street. New York, June 17. DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, andayits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

OF Office—Galloway's Buildings, upstairs—cornerroom Sept. 19—1y

LIGHT'S KEEP COOL, GO AHEAD, AND A FEW OTHER POEMS. PEREOTYPED in the neatest Pocket style. Price, paper covers, 12 1-2 cents; cloth, 25 cents. Liberal discount to the Trade, to Book Agents, and to those who buy

extra copies for presents.

13 Copies, in paper covers, sent by mail, free of postage, under 500 miles, on the reception of 12 cents in postage tamps—or, in cloth binding, for 24 cents OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. These Poems have been extensively current through the press, and stamped "genuine" by public favor. -- Boston Transcript.

ranscript. Quite as good as Mr. Tupper's efforts in the same yein.—

Quite as good as Mr. Tupper's enorts in the same vein.—
Boston Post.
Worth a bushel of Annuals.—Heraid.
Brim full of stirring, stanch, breathing poems. Mackay's Good Time Coming, and Light's Keep Cool, are productions that give the reader a new set of muscles, and a
new and brave heart.—Boston Bee.
Fine, spirited productions, that only need an English endorsement, to be generally admired.—Salem Gazette.
Like flowers from a garden, where the shrubs are not nn-Like flowers from a garden, where the shrubs are not nu-nerous, but very delicate and rate.—Puritan Recorder. The verses are of that manly, hopful, animating kind, which it is good to have sounding like stirring music in the ear, brasing the nerves, quickening the step, and helping one to lace work and trial all the more cheerfully.—Chais-

an Register.
Short syrical poems, full of vigorous sentiment, expressed in vigorous language.—Graham's Magazine. They have placed the author's name in the good company of Mackay and others, who have given rhythmical uttorance to the war-cries and pass-words of the new world.— Wendell Phillips, in the Liberator.

They will always have a currency, and carry a weight with them.—Boston Commonwealth

abolish the institution of slavery in her States. But if the pugnacious propensity evinced by the party about to rule the destinies of this na-

tion for a period of four years, arises solely

more disastrous ere the country is again res-

cued from their grasp. A newspaper para-

graph is not the place in which to point out, from the experience of history, the inevitable ruin which attends this fatal propensity to ter-

ritorial aggrandizement. Yet we cannot glance

at the records of the past without being im-

pressed with the fact that every leading power

of the earth, from time to time, has in its turn

compassed its own overthrow by the attempt to

grow beyond its strength. Too rapid ramifi-cation weakens the parent stem, and when the

fierce blast strikes the heavy branches which

have sprung forth, the trunk yields to its fury,

and the proud tree is hurled to the earth. Let

America "grow with her growth and strengthen with her strength," and the things she now

seeks will then seek her. Far wiser will it be

to remain until the objects we covet come with-

in our reach, than to lose our balance by stretch-

From the New York Tribune.

SEWARDISM.

and action with regard to human slavery. For

this uniformity there is no foundation either

in fact or tradition. Our Northern and South-

cus, in no assemblage claiming to speak in be-

half of the Whigs of the whole Union, was

there ever an assumption of power to create

or declare uniformity on this subject prior to this present 1852. Messrs. Toombs and Ste-

phens did indeed attempt to force such a dec-

laration in the Congressional caucus of Decem-

ber, 1849; but their repulse was signal and

the opponents of General Scott's nomination

in the last Baltimore Convention-with what

success has been told in the succeeding canvass

magnates and usual managers of both the

great parties, powerfully aided, though not with

individual, and he no candidate for office, and

nowise connected with the dispensation of

spoils. Governor Seward not only holds no

post of power or influence under the present

Administration, but he stood expressly pledged

to refuse any under the next, had General Scott

been chosen. No matter what might have been the result of the recent contest, he would

pointed throughout the canvass—the fire of the traitors in the Whig camp has all been aimed at his devoted head. Members of Congress,

electors of President, and various orders of ex-

notables, have renounced the Whig party, by

which they have hitherto been honored and

cherished, with no other avowed reason than

this-that General Scott was the "Seward

the burden of our adversaries' song from the

outset—the theme on which the Satanic press

Another extraordinary feature of the late

and its result.

ing forth to grasp them.

be a happy surprise to the nation.

#### WASHINGTON. D. C.

CAUSES-CONSEQUENCES-WHAT HAS BEEN-WHAT WILL BE.

We shall transfer to our columns, from time to time, such articles or extracts from our political exchanges as speculate upon the Causes and Consequences of the late triumph of the Democracy, and discourse upon What Has Been and What Will Be. One should know what the Future may bring forth.

HIS COURSE MAPPED OUT. From the Washington Union, November 2. The Washington Union holds the Baltimore Platform sacred, and says it has mapped out the course of the President elect.

"That such a man will conduct the Administration which is to begin on the 4th March, 1853, with commanding and consummate ability and success, cannot reasonably be doubted. He will inaugurate it by choosing for his counsellors wise, popular, and orthodox Democrats. Himself the candidate chosen to unite the whole Democratic party, he will take such steps as will perpetuate this harmony. Knowing intimately and well the relations which our public men bear to the country, and enlightened by a long and brilliant career cotemporaneous with some of the most striking events in our political history, we repose unhesitatingly upon his judgment and patriotism. The issues he will have to meet are doubtless already mapped out before him. Whether they refer to foreign or domestic policy, he will find the principle by which each is to be managed and disposed of in the great chart laid down by the Convention which placed him in nomination. It is history that every great good that has been conferred upon our common country has been conferred by Democratic Administrations or by Democratic policy. Before the example of the Administration of Franklin Pierce, every apprehension of discord and of confusion will subside or vanish. In his hands no great interests will be perilled, no dishonor unredressed, no difficulty undisposed of. We predict for him a career in the Chief Executive office of the nation which will prove that, in choosing him as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, our National Convention took that step which, while it promoted harmony in our own political family, led the way to the prosperity and the happiness of the people for long years to come."

ANNEXATION OF CUBA, TO BE A MEASURE OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Ashtabula Sentinel ridiculed the idea of the annexation of Cuba as a mere scarecrow. In our devotion to Party, we sometimes forget the true object of Party organization. We repeat now, what we said before the election. notwithstanding the apprehension of some at that time that it might win voters over to Scott.) that the annexation of Cuba is a pet project with the Slaveholding Propaganda.

CUBA-ANNEXATION POLICY OPENLY AVOW-ED BY THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE DE-MOCRACY.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 2, 1852. In connection with the United States, two topics of discussion at present engross the attention of the British press—the Fugitive Slave has been procured in the United States. The men are to leave this country as emigrants— Law and the annexation of Cuba. British politicians see the necessity which, resistless as law of Nature, draws the island of Cuba to the embrace of the United States. Nor are they insensible to that tendency of events which foreshadows the day when the benign influence of American institutions shall be commensurate with the American continent. The pros- fate of their predecessors." pective grandeur of the American nation was recently portrayed by the London Times, in an article as conspicuous for its comprehensive reach of thought as for its fervid eloquence. transported the writer into the regions of pure rhapsody, and he surrendered himself to speculations not unworthy the believer in the "manifest destiny" of the United States.

Judging from the tone of the British press, it is substituted by the Houston Telegraph that the scheme is rapidly gaining favor, and that it is even proposed to hold an extra session of the tage. absurd to affect an apprehension that the British Government would interpose to thwart the purposes of the United States, should policy diotate the ultimate acquisition of Cuba. We should be a division of the State, as proposed, into Eastern and Western Texas, there would mode of its accomplishment; for it cannot be ing a free State, which the Telegraph thinks imagined that this country will ever lose its would much depreciate the value of slave proprespect, either for the law of nations, the stipulations of treaty, or the requirements of public justice. The great party to whom the people have just intrusted the honor and the interests of the country will not be more solicitous to up with planters, and, if the State remains of the country will not be more solicitous to promote the one than to preserve the other in untarnished purity. A portion of the British press, representing the liberal sentiment of the mr. Webster was kind enough to inform the Slavery advance step in American progress—at each successive extension of Republican government. The party of which this portion of the British press is the nexation; they will wait a little while till at National questions, regardless of party considerations.

Mr. Webster was kind enough to inform the Slavery men that four States could be carved out of Texas, according to the resolution of an nexation; they will wait a little while till at National questions, regardless of party considerations.

And it is because those who at Baltimore, in June last, were intrusted with the selection of a Whig candidate for the Presidency, wilfully representative is rapidly increasing its influence things are ripe. in the councils of the British empire. It was this party that compelled the repeal of the corn laws, reform in the Parliamentary representation, and Catholic emancipation. However hostile old Tory bigotry might be to the expansion of American territory and the increase of American power, this young and vigorous party would effectually defeat any attempt to clip

CUBAN ANNEXATION ADVOCATED BY THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

the wings of the American eagle.

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal. We know very well that the Whigs are endeavoring to make a bugbear out of this matter of Cuban annexation. But we are not of those who dodge an issue one day and accept it another. And now, upon the eve of a Presidence of the united States, will leap to the conclusion that the "flibustiers" are in a frightful majority; and we may naturally enough expect him to put the island through the confidence of the whole Whigh the country is although by no manner. through a Democratic Administration; and at the same time use the obvious effect of the such a redress points to the disenthralment of result of the election in that quarter discreetly. the Cubans, whose independence must come

One of the objections of the Journal to the prospective incorporation of Cuba into the Union is, that it would be the addition of another slave State. In the first place, it is to be remembered that this would not be to give the "balance of power" to the slave representation in Congress. Again, this balance itself is a sliding balance, and moreover an invention of Mr. Calhoun. We of the North, one would that 1,600,000 copies of the Life of Scott should think, now that free States are so fast being added to the Union, should not contend for it. And to the Chron, should be considered that almost all the men and presses of the North are firm in their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free. If we sustain this doctrine, that no chance existed for the re-formation of the constitutional right that we have the constitutional right. It was consoled.

The result is the result in the result in the result in the constitutional right. It was consoled. slave trade. The largest importations of slaves are into Cuba. The acquisition of that island, then, would remove almost entirely one of the "I rejoice that, as Scott could not be elected," worst features of slavery, one unknown in our country. But this is not all. The millions of native whites are now in an infinitely worse liberty to its white population, and perpetuate the horrors of the "middle passage," as pic-

tured by Wilberforce.

Besides the objection that Cuba is slave territory, the Journal goes into the old cry about the dangers to be apprehended from the expansion of our territory. And here it indulges in some of the most remarkable reflections on the nature of our Government that were ever little consequence; that none of the substantial interests of the country were to be affected by it; and that it would really make but little difference which of two men—both of whom were two things cannot co-exist. The one is exactly the opposite of the other. Expansion is the opposite of the other. Expansion is the opposite of the other. Expansion and it is

Our position, then, is exactly here: let our Government deal with Cuba exactly as it would with any other power. If the comity of nations and the stipulations of treaties are outraged, let redress be had. It is not for us to be so tender towards Spain as to submit to her insults because she is weak and fool-hardy. The Havana correspondent of the N. York

Tribune (a paper which is violent against all of Cubans is not worth a moment's consideration) gives some details of the condition of affairs at Havana. He says that the secrecy with which everything is conducted by the Government is inquisitorial. In Havana, men are senight. Their friends may never hear from them again. In the damp cells they may be kept until their minds have become impaired, when a confession may be extorted that will send them to the garote; or, if nothing can be ritorial Governments to New Mexico and Utah iages from the country are often seen to artions swept away, especially in the Northern ive, guarded by soldiers, and women are taken States, whatever points of political difference rive, guarded by soldiers, and women are taken eut and incarcerated in prison. "How long," connected with Slav exclaims the correspondent alluded to, "will these abominable things be tolerated? It is a Everything thus stain upon the national character of the American people, that such a Government should be portance. It became, in the general apprehensuffered to exist so near Washington's grave!"

And it is to perpetuate such a state of things as this, and out of fear that Cuba-an island so rich as to support the Government of Spainmay add its treasures to our Union, that we are, when insultingly smitten upon one cheek, asked to turn the other also! Out upon such policy! We are confident that the better sense of the people will reject such absurdities; and here, upon the eve of our great contest, we most gladly accept the issue which the Whigs so loudly thrust upon us.

THE SLAVERY PROPAGANDA EMBOLDENED. Expedition to St. Domingo and Cuba .- In regard to expeditions to St. Domingo and Cuba, the New York Courier says:

"There has been an expedition organized to go to St. Domingo, but it consists of hundreds nstead of thousands. What is the ultimate object of the emigrants is known to nobody, probably not even to themselves. Most certain it is, that if there is any filibusterism in these proceedings, it is entirely disconnected with the Cuba movement.

"That there is an expedition—a formidable expedition, in which thousands of men are enlisted—now prepared to sail for Cuba, whenever the signal shall be given by the leaders, is also a fixed fact. But the object of these men is solely the disruption of Cuba from the Spanish Government. They have not the least connection with the St. Domingo affair.

"As to the Cuban expedition, we learn 'from an undoubted source' that it is in a forward state of preparation; and it is represented that the utmost care has been taken by the leaders not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. All the arms and ammunition required have been procured abroad in large quantities, and are now deposited without the bounds of the United States, in a depot known only to a few of the leading spirits. Not even a pop-gun has been procured in the United States. The unarmed-and will sail from different ports, and, it is calculated, in such a manner that no suspicion shall go abroad as to their actual destination. The measures of the revolutionists have been taken with great circumspection, and it is only to be feared that those who embark in this expedition will meet the bloody

A division of Texas has been in agitation in that State for more than two years past. At The contemplation of the brilliant picture the present time, the advocates of division are mainly in Eastern Texas, where several news-ments of parties and of men-of administrapapers are enlisted in the cause. We are ininto Eastern and Western Texas, there would speak now of the event itself, and not of the be great danger of the western section becomunited for some years longer, it will be pretty

Mr. Webster was kind enough to inform the

From the Baltimore Times.

ture. The Captain-General, starting upon his under favorable circumstances, demonstrate the been proffered to us by the Spanish-Cuban Government are ever to be redressed, it will be be about the election in the United States, and as was the great patriot and statesman whom

NEW COALITION CONTEMPLATED. From the New York Tribune.

the following extract from a private letter of condolence upon the result of the election: the people should have paid so little attention rated him from being a party to the proceed to the many good things that you, and I, and ings against the Compromise, we ventured to all of us, have said during the campaign—and predict that, if he did not promptly repudiate have had no other effect than to give Pierce 28 he must inevitably be defeated if nominated States out of 30. Nevertheless, we may as well take it quietly, as Socrates drank his hemlock. The result has demonstrated that the Whigs

to enforce it, does not this cat us off from the right to say to the South, we will oppose the cheated by Whig great men at one time, and most valuable acquisition, because it has all ridden over by them at another, and it is quite the Whig party distrusted, most unjustly as we ways been slave territory? It is a poor rule a comfort to me now to think that we are rid know, the principles of Gen. Scott in relation that will not work both ways. Let us consider the matter in the light of the broadest humanity. All the cost and labor of the English Government has failed to suppress the African would be that the party should be annihilated.

The Consequences of Gen. Scott in relation to the slavery question; and even those who to the slavery question; and even those who could be depended upon, the best thing would be that the party should be annihilated.

country. But this is not all. The millions of native whites are now in an infinitely worse condition than the blacks. That is a mawkish and senseless philanthropy which, in its fear of the possible acquisition of Cuba, would deny liberty to its white population, and perpetuate the horrors of the "middle passage," as pic.

Things will come new combinations. Take comfort. Things will come right. I have not seen a Things will come right. I have not seen a erto prevailed in our Government is to be Whig these twenty-four hours, and the last I

From the New York Daily Times (Whig.)

THE ELECTION. The election is over; and in that result, at The election is over; and in that result, at all events, all parties will rejoice. The canvass nounced to render it no longer doubtful that a has been heavy and tiresome; and even those system of aggression will be adopted by the put in type. In the first place, these acquisi-tions "are adding a vast amount to the power who have most deeply felt its importance have and patronage of the National Executive;" and, in the second place, these distant States, loosely attached to the Union, may become disconstruction of the States and uninteresting. The general belief has been that the result was of very little consequence; that none of the substantial let to the world arises from a wish to check very remedy against centralization, and it is in the condition of the country, and in the po- defeat its own object-in the other, it is certain this very thing that makes our Government litical tendencies of the time, to give it plausistrong. We say that every State added to our bility. The business interests of the country. The instant we interfere Union has been like a new stone laid upon the are prosperous beyond precedent. There is no ties in an offensive manner, we unite all des-

arch, giving more of firmness and solidity to the base.

Thus we have no fears that the acquisition of Cuba would endanger the Republic. Still less do we object to it on the score of humani
Thus we have no fears that the acquisition of Cuba would endanger the Republic. Still less do we object to it on the score of humani
Thus we have no fears that the acquisition of Cuba would endanger the Republic. Still less do we object to it on the score of humani
The section, or in any leading interest. Labor is very generally employed and result against the spread of liberty in the Old withstanding his acceptance of your platform. World. We say to Russia and to Austria, "Hungary shall be free," or to England, "you shall no longer oppress Ireland," and the bonds and abroad, for all the great enterprises of the shall no longer oppress Ireland," and their candidate then beaten by you, notest.

They will not consent that a candidate's avowed determination to regard and the bonds and abroad, for all the great enterprises of the shall no longer oppress Ireland," and the bonds and abroad, for all the great enterprises of the shall no longer oppress Ireland, "and the bonds and abroad, for all the great enterprises of the shall no longer oppress Ireland," and their candidate then beaten by you, not with standing his acceptance of your platform.

The standard of the country is good.

Money, in abundance, is obtainable at home and abroad, for all the great enterprises of the shall no longer oppress Ireland," and the bonds are platform. day, and commerce has been in the highest degree flourishing and profitable. Under such a state of things, it was obviously impossible to fasten public attention upon theories of political economy, or to create any apprehension of impending evils. So far as existing palpable facts go, the business interests of the country seem to be well enough off as they stood: and no great degree of public interest could be awakened in the clouds which a clearer fore-Cuban movements, and the editor of which has such large schemes of philanthropy that so small an affair as the liberty of some millions only in the midst of pressing distress, such as the possessions of other powers—to annex Cuba, involved the country in 1840, that public attention can be thoroughly aroused and fastened upon financial and some distribution of the country of the country in 1840, that public attention can be thoroughly aroused and fastened upon financial and some distribution of the country of the country in 1840, that public attention can be thoroughly aroused and fastened upon financial and some distributions are considered to the country of the c

ed upon financial and economical issues. The question of internal improvements is at best one of local concern, and never takes very cretly seized and hurried to dungeons in the strong hold upon the general feeling of the country, or upon the contests of political parties. The issues of 1848, moreover, have all been removed from the field of strife, by the legislation which admitted California, and gave terproved, they are sent away ruined men. Car- and the platforms of the two National Conven-

> connected with Slavery that legislation might Everything thus tended to divest the Presision, merely a struggle between men; and as such, it lacked the essential elements of enthusiasm and energy of the struggles of 1844

The policy of the Democratic party is to strengthen our commercial alliance with England, by making each country more dependent upon the other for needed supplies, even to the neglect of our domestic interests and resources. Free Trade is of very little consequence to any other nations except England and the United States. The commercial interests of those two great nations are daily acquiring greater influence on the politics of both continents, and their consolidation, by means of Free Trade, is likely to lead to results of which the advocates of that policy are not fully aware. England has no single political or social necessity more imperative than that of close commercial relaions with the United States, and of free access to American markets, and to that necessity

everything else will be made to bend.

Nothing has contributed more to the strength of the Democratic party in this canvass than a feeling that in its foreign relations our Govern-ment has not taken the stand required by its position as the great Republic among the nations of the earth; and we anticipate in this direction, therefore, some decisive advantages from its ascendency. We shall certainly be glad to welcome, at the hands of any Administration, Democratic or Whig, a more energeti vindication of American rights, a more cordial recognition of American principles, and a warmer regard for Republicanism abroad, than have been witnessed for a few years past. And unless it should prove utterly blind to the indications of public sentiment, a Democratic Administration, coming into power at the present crisis, could not fail to make some advance upon existing practices in this respect.

We are not among those who consider the welfare of the country, for all coming time, as irretrievably bound up in the result of any one election. While we think its best interests would have been promoted by the election of Gen. Scott, we readily concede that all the advantages are not upon one side, and that the country, ten years hence, may possibly be better off for the election of Gen. Pierce. In the long run, we believe the substantial interests of the country will vindicate themselves; that if protection to our industry be indispensable to our prosperity, it will force itself in due time upon the Government; and that it is not in the power of any Administration greatly to check our advancement in that high career of social prosperity and of national greatness upon which we have entered. And in all our judg-

The New York Courier, which surrendered its preferences for Mr. Webster, to give effect to the Baltimore nomination, presents the following as the causes of the disaster: candidate," and therefore must be crushed.
"Seward!" "Seward!" "Seward!" has been

Every member of the so-called Whig party repudiates the idea of surrendering his principles to the behests of party; and not only in-dignantly denies any allegiance to party when such allegiance conflicts with his principles, but openly claims, and fearlessly exercises, the right of thinking and acting for himself upon

shut their eyes to these simple facts, that we have to record the overwhelming defeat which has almost annihilated the semblance of a

CUBA IN A "FIDGET."

From the tone of reports which wash ashore in the United States, the authorities of Cuba are in a state of mortal apprehension with respect to the result of the Presidential election. They anticipate a formidable demonstration at the hands of "Pierce and King—ready not merely to defeat but to annihilate the United States, the authorities of Education at the hands of "Pierce and King—ready not merely to defeat but to annihilate the Whig party, if they might thereby demolish Seward. To this end, too, have extra exertions been put forth by the Barnburners, who feel that their recreancy and shame can witnessed, if we had not foolishly and wicked-tone at the hands of "Pierce and King—ready not merely to defeat but to annihilate the Whig party, if they might thereby demolish Seward. To this end, too, have extra exertions been put forth by the Barnburners, who feel that their recreancy and shame can never be effaced from the public recollection, so long as Gavernor Saward remains in the September 1. tion at the hands of "Pierce and King," or ly compromised our principles upon what was some of their progressive adherents; and what the consequences of such a vote as that of Tuesday last may be, it is needless to conjections the country; and could to-morrow, every trafficker in human sinews—by every

us an easy and a triumphant victory. We fore-saw a twelvementh since that Gen. Scott had committed a grave political error in permitting The Rout of the Whig Party.—We make his name to be connected with the Abolition tion, which would inevitably defeat his elec-"It is certainly very vexatious to think that tion, if nominated; and, although we exone the proceedings of the Convention alluded to,

support; and that there existed no power to disabuse them in this regard. The truth is,

From the Buffalo Advertiser (Whig.)

If we are to rely upon the events which are henceforth discarded—that the "taper of Washington" is to be obscured by a fiercer flame.

It is true, great allowance must be made for the

The instant we interfere in European poli-

the journals subsisting on advertisements of women and children for sale, have expatiated with unequalled persistence and fervor. The Whig potentates who have given their means and their names toward the promotion and support of "Webster Union" tickets have done so to feed fat their grudge, not against Scott, but against Seward. To that end have mercantile Whigs by thousands either refused to vote for President at all, or voted plump for Pierce and

every trafficker in human sinews-by every perpetrator of legalized villanies throughout the civilized world. Well, the conspiracy of aristocrat with jaco-bin, slave-trader with agrarian, Pearl street with the Five Points, has been crowned with unmeasured success. General Scott is overwhelmingly defeated, and the Whig party not merely discomfited, but annihilated. We have no prophetic ken, and make no pretensions to reading the future; but we do not see how the Whig party, as such, can ever be rallied again. Defeat is but an accident, to which any party may be subjected; but a defeat based on com

long as Governor. Seward remains in the Sen-

prehensive, systematic treachery, like that just experienced, can hardly be other than conclu-For it must be considered that even those cotton journals and politicians, which finally yielded a reluctant support to General Scott, had taken such a course preparatory to the Whig National Convention as to neutralize and paralyze their subsequent acquiescence. They sat out with the assumption that General Scott must not be nominated, since his nomination would be a "Seward triumph," which all the South, and Conservatives everywhere, must repudiate. When, therefore, they came round, and undertook to commend the nomination which they had so unsparingly denounced in advance, their adversaries had only to quote against them their own diatribes, hardly yet cold, to prove that, on their own showing, General Scott should be opposed and defeated because of "Sewardism." Thus they had taken the precaution to render their support of General Scott a nullity before they could be required to proffer it. The result, it is now ob-

vious, could hardly have been other than it is. "But," says one, "how does all this prove the Whig party annihilated? Why may it not regain its former strength by eschewing or avoiding Sewardism?"

We answer—If you mean simply that the Whig party can rally and regain its former power by merely purging itself of all that is stigmatized as "Sewardism," we entreat you to go ahead with the experiment. There is nothing more to risk or lose now, and there can be no harm in trying this on and trying it out. We whom you call "Sewardites" are tired, and will gladly rest awhile, and let you go ahead as you see fit. Whether your anti-prolatitude in which Democratic orators are wont to indulge, when striving to secure the votes of stronger than that which has just been routed, or would resemble on trial "the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted," can better be determined after than before a trial, There can be no reasonable objection to that.

But if you mean that those to spite and destroy whom you have just broken down the party, will follow and sustain you in re-storing and re-establishing it, with the under-standing that they are to be aliens and servitors therein until they consent to suppress their

are instantly drawn tighter around the limbs last Baltimore platform, shall be deemed a sufof those we would emancipate. Every Euro- ficient reason for his defeat at your hands. If pean power would unite to repel the interference, even as the people of the Union would at the hands of their avowed and consistent rise as one man against any attempt on the adversaries, rather than at those of superficial part of a foreign nation to compel America to but treacherous compatriots.

From the Banner of the Cross.

LIVINGSTON, SUMPTER Co., ALA., 1852. Sin: By the mail I return, uncut, a copy of your "Speech in the Senate of the United States, on your motion to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill

This speech, which came under your frank, and consequently by your order, has, I suppose, been sent to others of my brethren whose names

The GLOSS will now, I trust, so This speech, which came under your frank, and consequently by your order, has, I suppose, been sent to others of my brethren whose names and addresses have been copied from the same published list of the clergy from which my own was taken. As you know nothing of me, I acquit you of any design to offend me personally. You have only offered a general indignity to those ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church whose homes are in the South. In the abuse of the franking privilege, you have sought to obtrude the most obnoxious sentiments, expensed in the most offensive manner, upon men who would have refused to hear them from your own lips. Men of the world deem this conduct insulting; and I am yet to learn that an injury is any the less aggravated by the fact that the sufferers are forbidden to retaliate. We can only protest against such treatment. Whether our remonstrances are to be heeded by one who wantonly despises the patience not only, but the safety of the nation, is for you to decide.

The Hersality with which Congress patronizes the work in the condent of the protestings, and deliver full sets of both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix containing the proceedings, and deliver full sets of both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix containing the proceedings, and deliver full sets of both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix containing the proceedings, and deliver full sets of the Heasts of the Heasts of the Heast of the Heavis personal Globe and the Appendix containing the proceedings, and deliver full sets of the Heavis personal Globe and the Appendix containing the proceedings, and deliver full sets of the Heavis personal Globe and the Appendix containing the proceedings, and deliver full sets of the Heavis of the Republic has provided amcets only, but the safety of the nation, is for you to decide.

It may be that Mr. Pierce is wronged by these suspicions as to the aggressive nature of his contemplated foreign policy. If so, the fault lies at the door of those speakers and presses which during the campaign have endeavored to spread abroad the impression that

only, but the safety of the nation, is for you to decide.

My own observations, during a residence of twelve years in Massachusetts, convinced me that charity to the fugitive slave demands that he be returned to his master.

A careful reading of the Holy Scripture on the subject does not permit me to doubt that it is my duty, as a Christian minister, to insist upon the obligation of nasters to their slaves.

This I do. Nor do I hold back any part of the counsel of God. I teach slaves that they also are bound by Christian obligations to their masters—obligations from which they are not released by unkindness and frowardness on the part of their masters, supposing them to be "unkind and froward," which is rarely the case.

Were I living in Boston, and should a fugitive slave come to me for protection and assistance, he should certainly have both—protection against the arts of demagogues and fanaties, who, having used him for their purposes, would leave him to starve; and assistance to return to the condition in the world and condition in the world with individual to the masters and special to the restrict the pullos of a new Administration imparts peculiar importance to the next session of Congress Throughout the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what the whole country, there will no diute, as heretofore, foreshadow its policy. It is one of the admirable features of our institution. The debates as well as the cheates of the most great of a new Administration in the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what the whole country, there will be debates as well as the cheates of the most great of the national flag to the hard popular of the most great and from different quarters, gives that direction with its superi his course would be such as we have hinted at. Should their assertions be unfounded, and should a wise, national, and pacific spirit infuse itself into the new Administration, it will Whoever shall write the history of the late political contest, will have to record the disastrous failure of an attempt to enforce upon the

Whig party an outward uniformity of opinion ern people have always regarded slavery with very different eyes; and, so long as it shall ex-ist among us, probably always will. In no National Convention, in no Congressional cauwould leave him to starve; and assistance to return to that condition in life in which alone he can be truly happy. I would undoubtedly do all that man may do to make a Christian of him. This being accomplished, it would need but little argument to convince him of his duty as a Christian man-to go back to his master, and by increased diligence, zeal, and industry, to restore fourfold, if it were possible, whatever loss may have resulted from his running away. This seems to be the rule of acconclusive, leaving them only the old resort of defeating the party they could not control. The second attempt of the kind was made by tion prescribed by Holy Scripture in such cases. It certainly was the course pursued by St. Paul; and, so far as I am informed, the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the United States acknowledges no "higher law." Another course may be more popular with people whose applause you seek, but we have been taught that "that which is much esteemed among men is abomination in the sight canvass was the virtual combination of the

You must have known our views and feelsuch evident malice prepense, by those of the third party, to hunt down and crush a single ings upon this subject, and therfore, by causing the document which I now return to be forwarded to us under your frank, you have deliberately and grossly insulted the entire

body of our clergy.

For one, I feel it deeply. I do not like to be exposed to such impertinences. Still more deeply am I grieved by the thought that our labors for the benefit of the slave population are in any degree liable to be hindered by the have remained what he now is, and for three interference of women, children, and men, who have not the least responsibility in the matter; years must continue to be-a Senator from the State of New York. And yet against him have that lie at their own doors, are willing, for the who, looking beyond the moral and social evils gratification of a morbid or hypocritical philanthropy, to overthrow the ordinance of God,

and involve the whole country in ruin. Having thus discharged my duty, I hope to be troubled no more by you in relation to these subjects. Should it ever be in my power to render you any Christian service, you may believe me "Your servant for Christ's sake."

The Hon. Charles Sumner.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. has expended half its venom, and on which 154 Court street, two doors east of the Revere House, Boston.

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Oct. 14—2m should possess a copy.

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was passed:

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"Approved August 5, 1851."

Edited by Charles A. Dana.

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Washington, Oct. 28th 1852.

Nov. 4—6w

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Sept. 23—4m

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June 5—6m

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11e'y wishing you every bleasing, I am, very respectours,

JOHN J. CLARKE,

Rector of St. Peter's Church.